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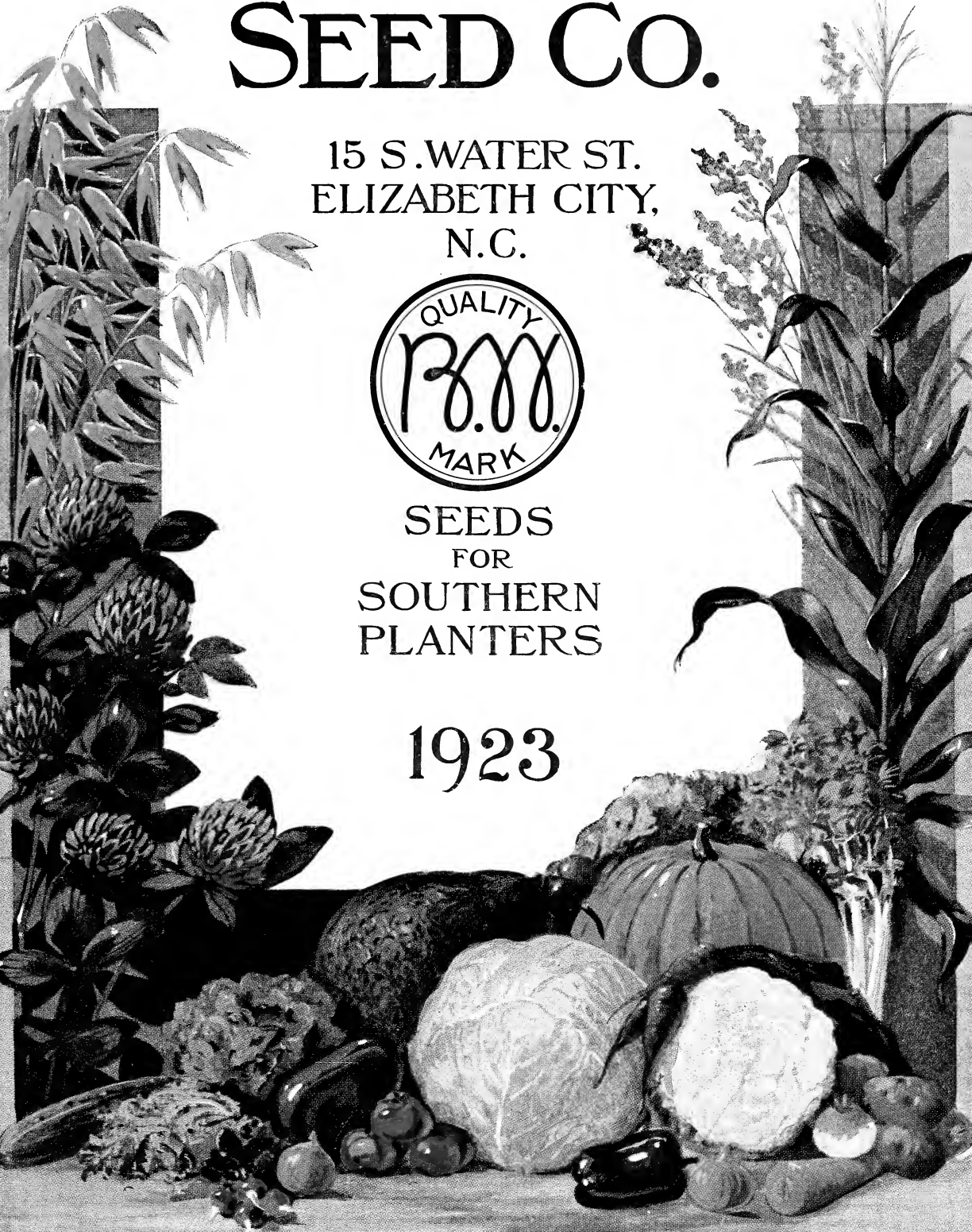
BUXTON WHITE SEED CO.

15 S. WATER ST.
ELIZABETH CITY,
N.C.



SEEDS
FOR
SOUTHERN
PLANTERS

1923





B. W. Quality Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass

In the South we often have trouble in getting good lawns because it has been found that no one grass will give satisfactory results at all seasons and on all soils. By careful experiments we have succeeded in getting a combination of grasses that will produce an evergreen lawn, giving permanency and beauty of sward. By the use of this **Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed**, a rich, velvety lawn can be made and maintained. It is better adapted to the different soils, and stands the heat and drought of summer as well as the severe cold, better than the various mixtures so commonly offered.

It should be kept in mind when comparing prices that this mixture is all of the choicest, cleanest and heaviest

seeds. Nothing but the best of Blue Grass, Red Top, Crested Dogtail, Creeping Bent Grass, Perennial Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover is used in our mixture. It produces a beautiful and enduring turf without light worthless chaff or cheap quick growing seeds that are only of temporary value; and we feel fully justified in stating that it is the best Lawn Grass procurable at any price. One pound will sow a space 10 by 30 feet (or 300 square feet); 75 to 90 pounds to an acre.

Price of Seed—Postpaid: Lb., 55 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.35; 10 lbs., \$4.50; Not prepaid: Lb., 45 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.15; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 25 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$38.00.

How to Make and Care for Lawns

It must not be supposed that by sowing grass seeds at any season of the year in soil of any character, and in any state of cultivation or neglect, a durable, attractive turf is to be formed. From the beginning the lawn is both troublesome and expensive, and even when obtained, it is, like liberty, preserved only by "eternal vigilance." The coarser natural grasses and weeds will take possession unless kept down, and wherever, from any cause, a bare spot is formed, it will rapidly enlarge unless repaired.

As in house-building, so in the making of a lawn—a good foundation must be secured, or the rest of the work will be entirely wasted, and too great care cannot be exercised, since the roots must be able to penetrate quite eighteen inches in order to keep the grasses growing through the scorching days of July, August and September. If the ground is not already very rich, give a liberal application of fertilizer; *avoiding the use of stable manure*, as it invariably contains seeds of weeds and noxious grasses. Harrow or rake the surface to the finest possible condition and roll until all elevations and depressions have been removed.

Rake the seeds in lightly, following with a roller of medium weight, a firmly rolled surface being absolutely necessary if the ground be dry; small areas may readily be packed firm by the back of a spade. Sowings made in the fall, from the first of September to the middle of November, are most successful, but if deferred until spring, sowings may be made in February, March, April and May.

When the grass is well set, about 4 inches high, it should be cut with a sickle or mown with the machine set to avoid cutting too closely, 2 inches at least being left above the root. After that a cutting every 10 days and an occasional rolling will make the grass finer, strengthen the turf and

keep all rank-growing weeds in check. In the heat of summer the mower should be arranged so as to leave ample protection to the roots. Watering must be done with discretion. Unless the drainage is perfect, it is much more injurious to give too much water than to neglect watering altogether, and an occasional saturation is much better than the daily sprinkling commonly thought beneficial. If bare spots appear, they may be patched by breaking the ground about 10 inches deep, smoothing the surface and raking in double the usual allowance of seed. To maintain the vigor and color of the grass a light top dressing of sheep manure or bone meal 2 to 3 times a year is advisable.



CHAS. E. CLARK, B. S.
Landscape Gardener
Rocky Mount, N. C.

November 17, 1922.

Have a fine stand of your Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass. It looks a good deal better than _____'s or _____'s. Ship me 50 lbs. more at once.

Very truly,

C. E. CLARK

WESSLE'S ENV-O-BLANK
REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE
AMERICAN LOOSE LEAF MFG. CO.
SOLE MFRS., CHICAGO

FROM

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LETTER
POSTAGE
HERE


BUXTON WHITE SEED CO.

15 South Water Street

SPECIAL MAIL ORDER

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FOLD ON THIS LINE.

 Before Sealing Be Sure
Your Name and Address are written
plainly on the other side of this Blank.

IMPORTANT

We appreciate your orders and shall make every effort to fill them promptly and properly. We have selected this form for your convenience as well as our own. We hope you will use many of them. More on request.

**Buxton White
Seed Co.**

We want your Orders
for

Quality Seeds
Plants
Bulbs
Fertilizers
Spray Materials
Spray Pumps
Garden and Lawn Tools
and Cultivators
Stock Feeds
Poultry Supplies
Incubators and
Brooders

We are always glad to
quote prices

**Buxton White
Seed Co.**

DRAFTS, CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS,
MAY BE SAFELY ENCLOSED.

“Quality” Seeds
are tested for
Purity and
Germination

ORDER SHEET

Circle the one desired

BUXTON WHITE SEED CO.

PARCEL POST

The Live Seed House

EXPRESS

FREIGHT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Date_____

To (Name) _____

Post Office _____

Station or Express Office (If different from P. O., _____)

County _____ State _____

[illegible]

NO ENVELOPE NECESSARY

Yours truly,

THE HOW AND THE WHY OF B. W. QUALITY SEED

"Blood will tell" is a confirmed truth that should be indelibly fixed in the mind of every planter, large or small. It is equally as true of plants as of animals that they must have good ancestry to be trustworthy and dependable. The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for the statement that disregard of this fact lost to the planters of this state alone last year over \$51,000,000. Whether or not the seed you use are of most reliable parentage the cost of producing your crop is practically the same. And yet, upon this matter of seed hinges in a large measure the difference between most profitable returns and disappointing results.

B. W. Quality Seed is produced with this thought uppermost. It is for this reason that we can assure you our seeds are the best that can be procured at any price. When you plant B. W. Seed, you plant the best that can be obtained.

The seed supplied by us is grown in many parts of the world. Every variety of vegetable, flower and field seed is produced where it matures most nearly to perfection. The best Garden Pea seed is grown in Michigan and Wisconsin. Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plant grow to perfection in New Jersey, while the finest Sweet Pea seed in the world is California grown. Quality Cabbage seed comes from Long Island and Denmark. But regardless of locality, B. W. Quality

Seed is produced from the finest pure-bred strains by the most competent grower of that particular variety. In addition to the care in production, all seed sold by the Buxton White Seed Company is tested in our trial grounds for trueness to type and productiveness, and by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture for purity and germination.

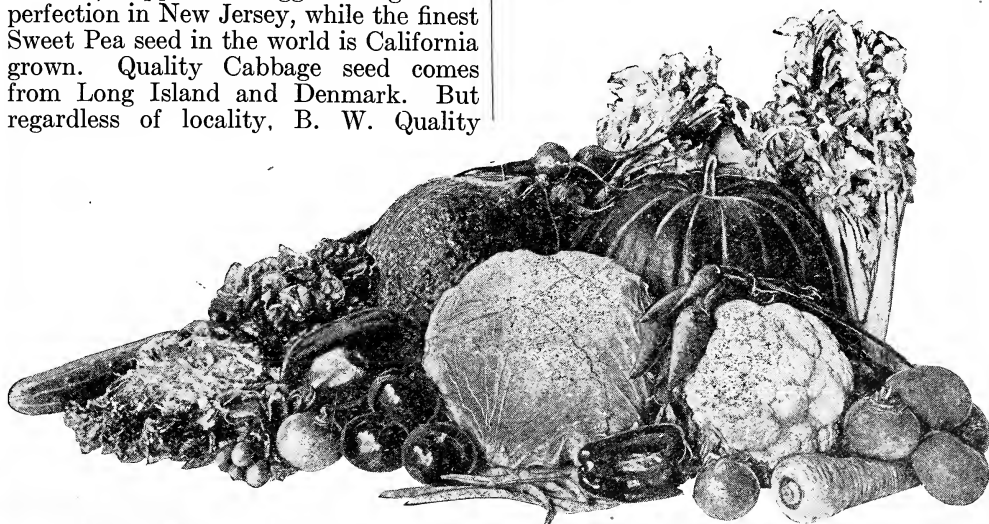
Our organization includes college-trained plant breeders who understand the practical as well as the theoretical side of plant-breeding. This knowledge comes not only from training but from experience on the farm and by breeding work for the Government. B. W. Quality Seed is produced either under their personal supervision or under private contract. Assure yourself against disappointments by buying B. W. Quality Seed.

The Buxton White Seed Company awaits the opportunity to serve you now, or at anytime throughout the year.

Wishing for you much prosperity and happiness in 1923, we remain

Faithfully,

Buxton White Seed Co.



Keep This Book Handy for Ready Reference Throughout the Year

How to Order B. W. Quality Seeds. Read Carefully

Order Early.—Kindly place your order early so as to assist us in getting it out promptly.

Your Order, whether large or small, will receive our prompt and careful attention.

We Deliver Free, anywhere in the United States all seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and pound, except where otherwise noted.

How to Send Money.—Money may be sent by post-office order, bank draft, express money order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it is best to send by one of these methods. Stamps in small amounts will be accepted.

C. O. D. Shipments.—Our terms are cash with order from unknown correspondents. We ship no goods C. O. D., unless purchaser remits, in advance, sufficient money to pay transportation charges.

Name, Address, etc.—When ordering, give name and full address. Many orders are received without the name or post-office address of sender. It is impossible to fill such orders until they are identified.

Write Plainly.—In ordering goods sent by freight or express, write plainly your express or freight office, county and State in full, giving name of express or railroad company by which you wish them sent.

Please Note.—If goods do not arrive promptly after you receive our advice of shipment, please let us know, and we shall have them traced at once. **If only part of the order is received, please wait a few days for the remainder before writing us.**

Our Guarantee.—While we guarantee all seeds which we send out to be strictly fresh and to have shown a high germination test, still crops are contingent upon so many conditions of soil and weather, time and manner of planting, cultivation, etc., over which we have no control, that we cannot be responsible for the product, and we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, or productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these conditions, they are at once to be returned.

Correspondence.—Proper attention is given to all letters of inquiry. If we can be of any service to you when you are laying out your garden, or making up your order, please command us.

Testimonials from Customers.—We are always pleased to hear from our customers regarding the results of their gardens. Photographs of gardens and particularly of vegetables and flowers, are thankfully received by us.

Counter Customers.—We suggest to those who purchase in person at our store the advantage of having their lists made out before they call. In any case it is a great saving of time to the purchaser. The list should have full name and address written on it so that our catalogs may be mailed to the purchaser as issued. We also urge early purchases. January and February are good months in which to purchase.

Prices quoted in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

Alphabetical Index

	Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa.....	30	Endive.....	14	Peas, Cow.....	34
Artichokes.....	7	Farm Feeds.....	40	Peas, Garden.....	19
Asparagus.....	24	Farmogerm.....	40	Peas, Sweet.....	28
Beans, Dwarf.....	7	Fertilizers.....	36	Peppers.....	20
Beans, Lima.....	8-9	Flower Seeds.....	25-28	Planting Table.....	5
Beans, Pole.....	8	Fungicides.....	37	Pop Corn.....	13
Beans, Soy.....	34	Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	31	Potatoes, Irish.....	21
Beans, Wax.....	8	Grass, Lawn.....	Inside Cover	Poultry Feeds.....	40-41
Beets.....	9-10	Grass, Sudan.....	31	Pumpkin.....	20
Books.....	Inside Cover	Grasses for Mixtures.....	31	Pumps, Spray.....	38
Brussels Sprouts.....	10	Herbs.....	14	Radishes.....	20
Bulbs.....	29	Incubators.....	Inside Cover	Rape.....	32
Cabbage.....	11	Inoculation.....	36	Rax.....	37
Cane.....	32	Insecticides.....	37	Red Top.....	31
Cantaloupes.....	15-16	Kale.....	14	Rhubarb.....	24
Carrots.....	12	Lettuce.....	15	Ruta Baga.....	24
Celery.....	12	Millet.....	32	Salsify.....	22
Chard, Swiss.....	10	Mustard.....	17	Seed Sowers.....	33
Clovers.....	30	Oats, Seed.....	33	Sheep Manure.....	36
Collards.....	10	Okra.....	17	Sorghums.....	32
Corn, Ensilage.....	35	Onions.....	17-18	Spinach.....	22
Corn, Field.....	35	Orchard Grass.....	31	Squash.....	22
Corn, Garden.....	12-13	Parsley.....	18	Stim-U-Plant.....	36
Corn, Pop.....	13	Parsnip.....	18	Sunflowers.....	32
Cotton.....	35	Pasture Mixtures.....	31	Teosinte.....	32
Cucumber.....	13-14	Peanuts.....	32	Tomato.....	23
Egg Plant.....	14	Peas, Canada.....	33	Turnip.....	24
				Watermelons.....	16



The Gardeners' Guide

LOCATION.—In selecting the situation for a garden use the best drained and most favorable spot available, as success is, to a considerable extent, dependent upon this. If possible the morning sun, which is most desirable, should reach all parts of the garden, and near proximity to large trees should be avoided. More shade than is desirable is usually furnished by trees, and they rob the soil of moisture and nourishment, very much to the detriment of smaller plants growing nearby.

THE SOIL.—A fair degree of success can be obtained from any soil which can be made rich and friable, but best results will be found from a rich, sandy loam, free from the tendency to bake into a hard crust after heavy rains. The soil should be thoroughly plowed or dug to a good depth, and harrowed or raked to obtain as smooth surface as possible. The success of gardening depends to a large extent upon the proper preparation of the soil by the liberal use of stable manure or working in vegetable matter of any kind.

FERTILIZERS.—The best fertilizer is stable manure, and it should be used freely. It should always be thoroughly rotted, as vegetables of delicate flavor cannot be raised from fresh manure. The largest and most famous gardeners of the East use liquid manure almost exclusively as a fertilizer, even in the case of their largest field crops. Pulverized sheep manure or bone meal are the next best substitutes for gardening.

SOWING THE SEED.—Hasty, careless and improper sowing of the seed is the largest source of disappointment

and failure among amateur gardeners. The seed contains an embryonic plant enclosed within a more or less impervious shell with enough plant food stored in and around the germ to sustain the plant until it can put out its leaves, form roots and shift for itself. Germination requires moisture, heat and a certain amount of air. To start growth the seed first absorbs water and swells. The plant food within the seed becomes soluble. The seed coats are ruptured, the rootlets begin growth downward and the stemlet starts upward. This growth is maintained for a time on the stored food, until gradually the plantlet becomes established and gathers food from the soil and air. When the little plant begins to provide for itself germination is complete.

Not only an inferior crop, but often a later crop, is produced by sowing seeds too early, rather than at the proper time. The suggestions as to time of sowing given in this catalogue are a safe guide, but of course, judgement should be used, seasons varying greatly in different years. As a rule, seeds do one of two things shortly after planting—they germinate and grow, or they die. Generally speaking, seeds should be covered according to their size, the texture and condition of the soil, and with due regard to the advance of the season. Rolling, or some firming process of the soil over the seeds, greatly facilitates the germination of practically all kinds of seeds, especially in dry weather.

Sow in long, straight rows or drills as much as possible, as the plants may then be easily recognized as they come up, and may be thinned and cultivated most conveniently.

Kindly place your order early, so as to assist us in getting it out promptly.

TRANSPLANTING.—If possible, do all transplanting late in the afternoon, using care in lifting the plants to avoid injury to their tiny roots. Most plants can be taken up from the seed bed without injury to the root, if handled carefully, and success largely depends on this first step. Make the hole with a dibble, insert the root, pour a little water about it, and press the earth carefully but firmly around the stalk. If the weather be hot, shade for a day or two for best results.

CULTIVATION.—Every weed should be removed as soon as it appears, and the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as dry enough to permit. While the plants are young, the more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred the better, but as growth continues and the roots occupy the ground cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. Remember that a small garden, well cultivated and cared for will give larger returns than a large garden poorly prepared and neglected.

SPRAYING.—Plant diseases have become so prevalent as to make spraying almost necessary to the perfecting of many crops. We list in the back of this catalogue a complete line of spray materials for plant diseases and injurious insects, and sprayers and dusters.

THE COLD FRAME.—The purpose of the cold frame is to foster plant growth by warding off cold winds, keeping the ground warm during winter and early spring, and increasing the feeble warmth of the slanting sunbeams.

The construction of a cold frame is very simple. The back board is usually twelve inches wide and the front board eight inches wide. These are joined together by a tapered board six feet long, 12 inches wide at one end and 8 inches at the other. The frame may be made as long as required, but should have a cross-tie every three feet to support the sash, which is 3 x 6 feet. When complete set the frame in a sheltered, well drained place with Southern exposure.

Fill the frame with good soil to within six inches deep in front and eight inches at the back. Make shallow furrows three or four inches apart across the surface of the soil in the frame, and sow the seed in these. Cover them thinly and firm the soil over them with the hands or a piece of board. Water moderately with a fine spray, and place the sash on snugly to remain until the seedlings appear. After the plants are up the sash should be tilted back during the warm part of the day to admit fresh air,

that they may be made sturdy. As the seedlings grow, remove the sash both day and night during favorable weather, but replace as a protection against wet, muggy or cold weather. As an additional protection, in very cold or stormy weather the closed sash may be covered with mats that come for that purpose, or with straw.

As soon as the plants are large and strong enough and danger of frost is over, transplant to the open ground.

THE HOTBED.—Such seeds as endure little cold may be sown in hotbeds very early in the season, so that by the time it would be safe to plant them in the open the plants are well established, and in the case of many vegetables, nearly ready to begin fruiting. A serviceable hotbed may be made in the same manner as described above for the cold frame, but making all joints and cracks tight and having the back two feet high, sloping down to eighteen inches at the front. Regulation sash, 3 x 6 feet, can be had from dealers cheaper than it can be made at home. Dig the pit a foot wider than the frame, and two feet deep, boarding up the sides to prevent caving in of the earth. The bed proper is made of fresh horse stable manure, containing a liberal quantity of bedding straw. It should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days, when it should be forked again, heaped into the pit until it is above the level of the ground, and packed firm and level. Set the frame upon this, water well, and put sash in place. As soon as the heat rises, as indicated by the gathering of moisture on the glass, remove the sash and fill in on top of the manure with eight to ten inches of fine, dry, loamy garden soil, spreading it smoothly and evenly. Then replace the glass, and when the bed is warmed again sow the seeds broadcast or in drills. It is very important to use dry soil and to allow the first rank heat to pass off before sowing the seeds. Seedsmen are sometimes blamed for non-germination of seeds when the fault was the failure to observe this precaution.

Water as often as necessary with tepid water, and when the plants appear admit air freely, except in freezing weather, to prevent "damping off." In frosty weather air may be given in the middle of the day by raising the sash at the back an inch or two. When the temperature is very low cover at night with mats or straw. As the plants become strong, accustom them gradually to the air by taking the sash off entirely during the day, and only partially closing them on mild nights.

Make Your Garden Work the Year Round

Many people think that seeds cannot be planted any other time than in April and May. This is far from true. The wide-awake gardener begins sowing as early in the spring as possible and sows succession crops throughout the summer and until late in the fall. Succession crops

are most important, since they provide fresh vegetables for fall and winter use. A cellar full of stored vegetables is a good investment. Grow all the vegetables your garden can produce. Eat them fresh, evaporate them, can them, store them, and be independent of high food prices.

What and When to Sow--Each Month of the Year

JANUARY—Sow in the open ground.—Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish.

Sow in hot bed: Beets, Forcing Carrots, Cauliflower, Radish.

FEBRUARY.—Sow in the open ground.—Asparagus Roots, Beets, Carrot, Herbs, Leek, Onion, Onion Sets, Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Spinach, Spring Turnip.

Sow in hotbed.—Cucumber, Egg plant, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Tomato.

MARCH.—Sow in the open ground.—Artichoke Roots, Asparagus Roots, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Endive, Herbs, Spring Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Wrinkle Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Spinach, Spring Turnip.

Sow in hotbed.—Cucumber, Musk Melon.

APRIL.—Sow in the open ground.—Artichoke Roots, Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Wrinkled Peas, Pepper, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify.

MAY.—Sow in the open ground.—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Corn,

Cucumber, Kohl Rabi, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato.

JUNE.—Sow in the open ground.—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Cabbage, Collards, Carrots, Cucumbers, Corn, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Tomato.

JULY.—Sow in the open ground.—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Collards, Corn, Cucumber, Scotch Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Tomato, Turnips.

AUGUST.—Sow in the open ground.—Snap Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Swiss Chard, Carrot, Collard, Kale, Mustard, Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Turnips.

SEPTEMBER.—Sow in the open ground.—Snap Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion sets, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

OCTOBER.—Sow in the open ground.—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Onion Sets, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Turnip for Salad.

NOVEMBER.—Sow in the open ground.—Radish, Spinach, Turnip for Salad.

DECEMBER.—Sow in the open ground.—Radish, Spinach.

Handy Planting Table

Hundreds of Questions are Answered by This
Carefully Prepared Table

Variety.	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
Alfalfa.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
Asparagus Roots.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 inches.	4 inches.	.....
Beans, Dwarf Snap.....	April to Sept.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	100 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" Pole.....	May and June	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" Dwarf Lima.....	May, June, July.	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	56 to 60 lbs.
" Navy.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" Soy or Soja.....	April, May, June	1 lb.	15 lbs.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
" Velvet.....	May and June.	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	4 ft.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ins	60 lbs.
Beets, Garden.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch	.....
" Stock.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to $\frac{2}{3}$ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
Broom Corn.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ feet.	4 to 5 ins.	1 inch	48 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts.....	May, June, July.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	1 inch.	.....
Cabbage, Early.....	Jan. to June, Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	1 inch.	.....
" Late.....	April to July	1 oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	1 inch.	.....
Carrot.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	1 inch.	.....
Celery.....	Feb., Mar. and April	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	1 inch.	.....
Chufas.....	April to July	1 lb.	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ pks.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
Clover, Burr.....	July to November	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 inch.	.....
" Crimson.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
" Japan.....	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 inch.	25 lbs.
" Sweet.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 inch.	.....
" Other Kinds.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	10 to 12 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
Collards.....	March to August	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Corn, Garden.....	April to July	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
" Field.....	April to July	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
Cucumber.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
Egg Plant.....	Feb., Mar., April.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	4 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Endive.....	August.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Kale, Spring.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	1 inch.	.....
" Winter.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	1 inch.	.....
Kohi Rabi.....	March to July	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Lettuce.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	1 inch.	.....
Leek.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 inches.	1 inch.	.....
Mustard.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	6 to 12 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Melon, Musk, or Can- taloupe.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	.....
Melon, Water.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
Millet, Golden.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	50 lbs.
Oats.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
Okra.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
Onion.....	Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Parsley.....	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	1 inch.	.....
Parsnip.....	March to June 15th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch.	.....
Peanuts.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
Peas, Garden.....	Feb. to May.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
" Cow.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" Canada Field.....	Jan., Feb., Mar.	Broadcast.	1 lb.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
Pepper.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1000 plts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Potatoes, Early.....	Mar., April.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
" Late.....	June, July.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
Pumpkin.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
Radish.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Rape.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Rhubarb.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 6 feet.	4 to 5 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Rye.....	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1 lb.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
Salsify.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Sorghum.....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 6 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
Spinach.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	1 oz.	12 to 15 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
Squash.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills)	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
Teosinte.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
Tobacco.....	February.	.....	1 to 2 ozs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
Tomato.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Turnip.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
Vetch.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
Wheat.....	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

Better Seeds--Better Crops

B. W. Quality Vegetable Garden Collections

All Ready for Planting. Will Save You Time and Money

For the benefit of such of our good friends as care to take advantage of these time-and-worry-savers, we offer below three vegetable-garden collections. The large one will furnish enough vegetables for a family of five, and the others proportioned to smaller families. Order one of these collections today. Plant to the extent of your garden's capacity, cultivate assiduously, weed regularly, and harvest-time will have a bumper crop in store for you.

Small Garden Collection \$1.00

Suitable for a Garden about 20 ft. by 25 ft.

- 1 pkt. **Beans.** Stringless Green Pod.
- 1 pkt. **Beans.** Stringless Wax
- 1 pkt. **Beet.** Crosby's Egyptian
- 1 pkt. **Cabbage.** Early Jersey Wakefield
- 1 pkt. **Carrot.** Danver's Half Long
- 1 pkt. **Corn.** Country Gentleman
- 1 pkt. **Cucumber.** Davis Perfect
- 1 pkt. **Kale.** Smooth Spring
- 1 pkt. **Lettuce.** Big Boston
- 1 pkt. **Onion.** White Silver Skin
- 1 pkt. **Parsley.** Double Curled
- 1 pkt. **Peas.** Early
- 1 pkt. **Peas.** Medium
- 1 pkt. **Radish.** Scarlet Turnip, White Tip
- 1 oz. **Spinach.** Savoy
- 1 pkt. **Turnip.** Mammoth Red Top Globe
- 1 pkt. **Tomato.** Earliana

The price of the above collection, \$1.00.
Prepaid Parcel Post or Express

Suburban Garden Collection \$2.75

Suitable for a Garden about 20 ft. by 100 ft.

- 1 lb. **Beans.** Stringless Green Pod
- 1 pkt. **Beans.** Stringless Wax
- 1 pkt. **Beans.** Burpee's Bush Lima.
- 1 oz. **Beet.** Crimson Globe
- 1 oz. **Beet.** Crosby's Egyptian
- 1 pkt. **Brussels Sprouts.** Paris Market
- 1 pkt. **Cabbage.** Jersey Wakefield
- 1 pkt. **Cabbage.** Late Flat Dutch
- 1 oz. **Carrot.** Danver's Half Long
- 1 pkt. **Celery.** White Plume.
- 1 pkt. **Corn.** Country Gentleman
- 1 pkt. **Corn.** Golden Bantam
- 1 pkt. **Cucumber.** Davis Perfect
- 1 pkt. **Eggplant.** Black Beauty
- 1 pkt. **Kale.** Smooth Spring
- 1 pkt. **Lettuce.** Big Boston
- 1 pkt. **Lettuce.** Romaine
- 1 pkt. **Melon, Musk.** Fordhook
- 1 pkt. **Melon, Water.** Tom Watson
- 1 pkt. **Onion.** White Silver Skin
- 1 pkt. **Onion.** Yellow Globe Danvers
- 1 pkt. **Parsley.** Double Curled
- 1 lb. **Peas.** Thomas Laxton
- 1 lb. **Peas.** Gradus
- 1 oz. **Radish.** Scarlet Turnip
- 1 oz. **Radish.** White Tip Turnip
- 1 oz. **Spinach.** Savoy
- 1 oz. **Swiss Chard.** Giant Lucillus
- 1 pkt. **Tomato.** Earliana
- 1 oz. **Turnip.** Mammoth Red Top Globe

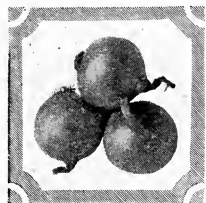
The price of the above collection, \$2.75.
Prepaid Parcel Post or Express.

Family Garden Collection \$5.00

Suitable for a Garden about 50 ft. by 100 ft.

- 1 lb. **Beans.** Burpee's Stringless Green Pod
- 1 lb. **Beans.** Red Valentine
- 1 lb. **Beans.** Stringless Wax
- 1 lb. **Beans.** Bush Lima
- 1 oz. **Beet.** Early Blood Turnip
- 1 oz. **Beet.** Crimson Globe
- 1 pkt. **Brussels Sprouts.** Paris Market
- 1 pkt. **Cabbage.** Early Jersey Wakefield
- 1 pkt. **Cabbage.** Succession.
- 1 oz. **Carrot.** Danver's Half Long
- 1 oz. **Carrot.** Chantenay
- 1 pkt. **Celery.** White Plume
- 1 lb. **Corn.** Country Gentleman
- 1 lb. **Corn.** Golden Bantam. Early.
- 1 lb. **Corn.** Stowell's Evergreen. Late.
- 1 oz. **Cucumber.** Davis Perfect
- 1 pkt. **Eggplant.** Black Beauty
- 1 pkt. **Endive.** Green Curled
- 1 pkt. **Kale.** Smooth Spring
- 1 oz. **Lettuce.** Big Boston
- 1 pkt. **Lettuce.** Earliest Wayahead
- 1 pkt. **Lettuce.** Paris White (Romaine)
- 1 pkt. **Melon, Musk.** New Knight
- 1 pkt. **Melon, Musk.** Defender.
- 1 pkt. **Melon, Water.** Kleckley Sweet.
- 1 pkt. **Melon, Water.** Tom Watson.
- 1 oz. **Okra.** White Velvet
- 1/2 oz. **Onion.** White Silver Skin
- 1/2 oz. **Onion.** Yellow Globe Danvers
- 1 pkt. **Parsley.** Double Curled
- 1 oz. **Parsnip.** American Hollow Crown
- 1 lb. **Peas.** Thomas Laxton
- 1 lb. **Peas.** Gradus
- 1 lb. **Peas.** Alaska
- 1 pkt. **Pepper.** Large Bell
- 1 pkt. **Pumpkin.** Cheese
- 1 oz. **Radish.** Scarlet Globe
- 1 oz. **Radish.** Red with White Tip
- 1 oz. **Radish.** French Breakfast
- 1 pkt. **Salsify.** Sandwich Island
- 1/4 lb. **Spinach.** Savoy
- 1 pkt. **Squash.** Summer Crookneck
- 1 pkt. **Squash.** White Bush
- 1 oz. **Swiss Chard.** Giant Lucillus
- 1 pkt. **Tomato.** Earliana
- 1 pkt. **Tomato.** Ponderosa
- 1 oz. **Turnip.** Pomeranian White Globe
- 1 oz. **Turnip.** Yellow Globe.
- 1 oz. **Rutabaga.** American Purple Top

The price of the above collection, \$5.00
Prepaid Parcel Post or Express.



SELECTED LIST OF

B. W. Quality Vegetable Seeds

With General Directions for Cultivation

No vegetable ever comes to the table at home like those gathered fresh from the home garden. The rich, sweet flavor and fragrant aroma coming with freshly gathered vegetables when cooked sharpens the appetite and gives zest and relish to eating.

We are listing in this catalog only the most important varieties suitable for this climate under each heading, but are prepared to supply any obtainable variety that our customers may want. It is highly advisable that you send us a list of your particular requirements as early in the season as practicable.

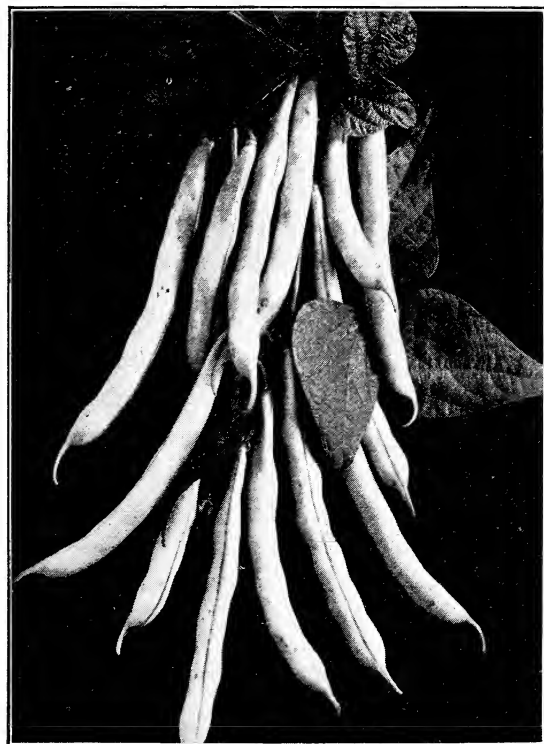
Artichoke

Jerusalem.—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickles. Cultivate like potatoes. Price—Postpaid: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00. Express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50.

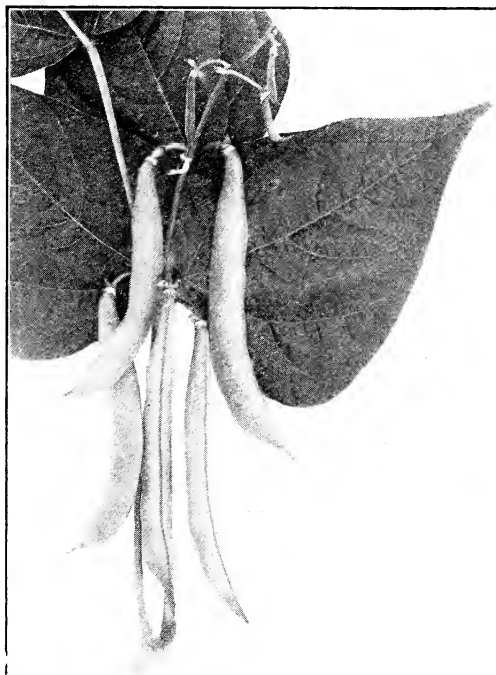
Bush Snap Beans

Culture.—These can be planted any time from April 1st (or after danger of late frost is past) to September 1st. They thrive best in good light, loamy soil, as they have a

tendency to rust if planted in stiff or heavy soil. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Give only light cultivation after plants are 6 inches high. About 2 pounds is required to plant 100 feet of row, and 100 pounds to the acre.



Extra Early Red Valentine.



Bountiful Bean.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

Bountiful.—A "long yellow six weeks" improved by earlier growth, hardness and more prolific yield. The pods are large, flat, very tender, handsome, and entirely free from strings. It is rapidly growing in popularity as one of the principal truck beans. This variety may also be grown as a shell bean for winter use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—A standard variety, extra early in maturing, and bears pods which are round, long, slightly curved and of excellent quality. The extreme hardness of this bean accounts for its popularity

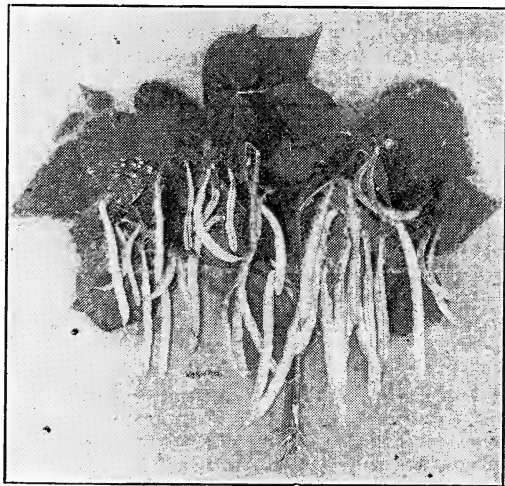
in this section as the first early bean. The Red Valentine germinates in cold ground when other sorts fail. Our improved strain of this excellent variety has been selected especially for earliness and good quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.90. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Black Valentine.—The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. An ideal bean for the earliest market. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10; Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—An extra-early, vigorous and hardy variety for earliest plantings; long, full-meated, flat pods, of good quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.90; Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—This is absolutely a stringless bean, and this quality alone puts it ahead of most table beans. The pods break as short and as free as pipe stems. It is also extra early and of splendid table qualities. One of the best sorts for market gardeners and home use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.—One of the best for main crop and late or succession plantings; enormously productive. Snaps are round, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.90. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$14.00.



Rustless Golden Wax.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES

Rustless Golden Wax.—A vigorous, wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. Pods thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. Plants throw out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10; Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

BEANS BY WEIGHT

The quantity of Beans by weight as compared to the quantity by measure as formerly used is about as follows:

1 lb. equals about 1 pt.	10 lbs. equal about 5 qts.
2 lbs. equal about 1 qt.	15 lbs. equal about 1 pk.
5 lbs. equal about 2½ qts.	60 lbs. equal about 1 bu.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—This standard variety, maturing a little later than Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, light golden yellow, handsome pods. These are of large size, about six inches long, and are of good quality. They always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener as well as shipper. This is also very extensively used for snaps for the home garden. The plants are strong growing and bear their long pods well up from the ground. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.30. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax.—A valuable new variety for either home use or market garden. Is a dwarf growing variety; strong, vigorous vines, producing early, rich yellow pods of extra size, measuring 7 to 7½ inches long, more than ½ inch wide, and nearly ½ an inch thick, of excellent quality; stringless and tender at all stages of its development. Plant is strong and holds pods well off the ground and will stand long seasons of wet weather. Because of its being very hardy the seeds may be planted early. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Pole Snap Beans

Culture.—These can be planted after danger of frost is past from May 1st through June in rows 3 feet apart, and in raised hills 4 feet apart in the rows. Plant about 5 beans in a circle around the hill covered 1½ inches, and when 6 inches high thin to 3 plants. Before planting fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high. About 1 pound is required to plant 100 feet of row. These beans may also be planted among the corn, 1 or 2 beans by each stalk of corn, and the vines will run up on the corn.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.—The most popular and most generally grown of all the Pole beans. The long pods, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Striped Creasback, or Nancy Davis.—A hardy and very productive green podded cornfield bean. The vines are sturdy and of good climbing habit, small-medium, deep green leaves. The pods are long, about 7 inches; very cylindrical or completely rounded, distinctly creasbacked, very fleshy, and of excellent quality. The color when in condition for use as snaps is light silvery green, becoming tinged with purple as the pods mature. Seed small-medium, kidney-shaped, mottled putty color with dark striping. This is especially suitable for growing on corn for snaps. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.30. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Pole Lima Beans

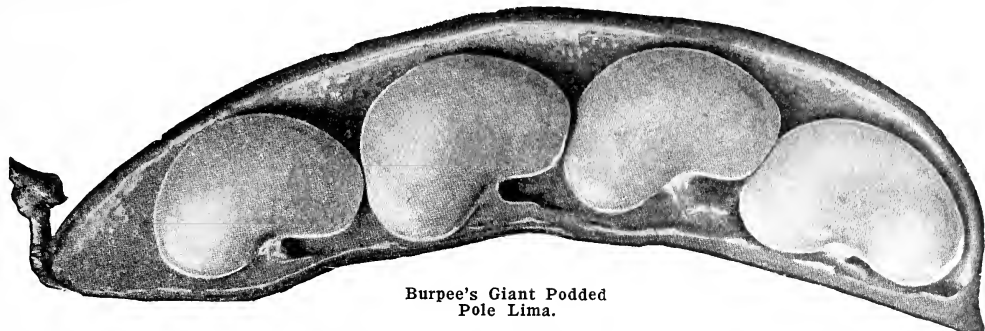
Culture.—Plant after danger of frost is past in April and May in raised hills 3 feet apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. Plant 5 beans in a circle around the hill, with the eyes of the seeds downward and cover 1½ inches. When 6 inches high thin to 3 plants to the hill. Fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high, and when plants show runners help the vines to start by twining them around the pole from right to left. They require only light cultivation after plants are 8 inches high. One-half pound will plant about 150 feet of row.

Carolina Sieva, or Butter Beans.—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large Lima kinds. For years the popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.20. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

BAGS.—Cotton bags holding 120 pounds beans and peas are charged 35 cents extra. No charge for bags for 5 and 10-pound lots.

I think your Stringless Green Pod is the finest bean I have ever used.

MRS. J. PERRY COLEY,
Eureka, N. C.



Burpee's Giant Podded
Pole Lima.

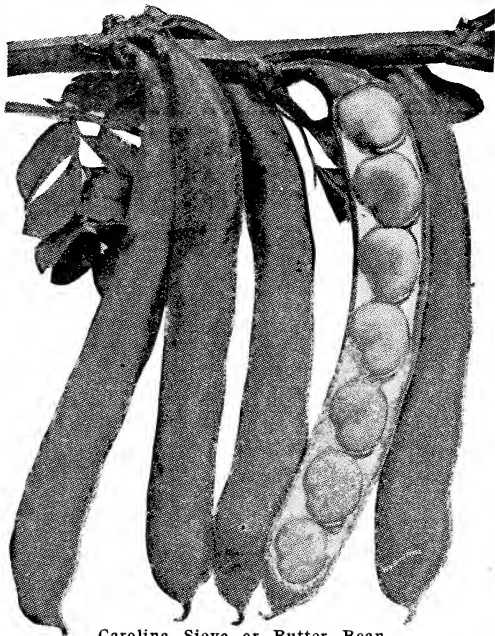
King of the Garden Pole Lima.—An improved strain of the Large White, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crops and bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.35; Express: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Burpee's Giant Podded Pole Lima.—Bears pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 4 to 6 big, fat butter beans of the finest Lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor, with its unusual size and great productiveness, render this the peer of any Lima bean grown for use either green or dried. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.45; Express: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.10; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Dwarf Lima Beans

Culture.—Plant after danger of frost is over in April, May or June in rows 3 feet apart, and place 3 beans, eyes downward, 15 inches apart in the row, covering them 1½ inches. About 1 pound is required for 100 feet of row; 30 to 60 pounds to the acre. If plants show runners, do not think you have planted by mistake Pole Beans, as Bush Beans were bred from Pole Beans, and, therefore, sometimes show a tendency to run, but pinch or clip off the runners, and this is all that will be necessary.

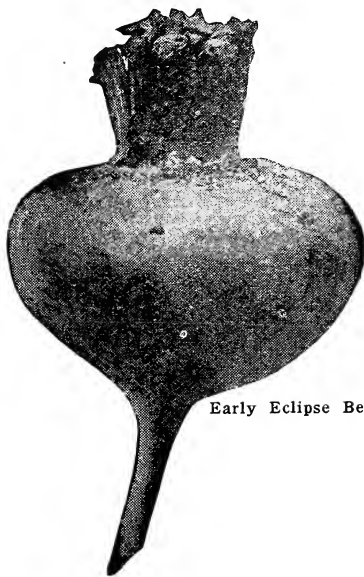
Henderson's Bush Lima.—Pods short and flat, delicious flavor. The earliest of Bush Limas, two weeks earlier than any of the Pole varieties. It is small in size, but the great productiveness and delicious flavor of Henderson's Bush Limas has made it a favorite of good housekeepers. An excellent sort for canning. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.15. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.



Carolina Sieva or Butter Bean.

Fordhook Bush Lima.—This is without a doubt the best type of Bush Lima Bean in cultivation. It grows upright and does not come in contact with ground. The vigorous plants bear pods in clusters, each pod containing 4 to 5 large, thick beautiful green beans. No other variety can compare in quality with the sweet and tender Fordhook. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.55. Express: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.—The pods are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush, and fully eight days earlier. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.55. Express: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



Early Eclipse Beet.

Beets

Culture.—For very early crop the seed should be sowed in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired, for medium-early or late crop, in drills, covering 1 inch and plants thinned to 4 to 6 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, and about 7 pounds are required to sow an acre.

Early Eclipse.—A very early maturing beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with pinkish white; very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—A superior selection of Blood Turnip Beets, dark red, fine flavor. It forms medium-sized, sound, half-flattened bulbs. Good for late or early planting. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—An improvement on other Egyptian sorts, being as early and of more desirable shape, color and quality. Is being more largely planted for early market by truckers and shippers, and has proven very profitable and satisfactory, being very sweet and tender. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 65 cts. Express: lb., 55 cts.

Crimson Globe.—The interior is a rich, deep crimson, and fine grained in texture. The foliage is deep blood red. It is nearly round, of medium size, and does not become coarse at maturity. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucillus.—The Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet, is prepared for the table in the same manner as Spinach; sometimes, however, the mid-rib is prepared like Asparagus. Seed planted early in the spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer, as you can cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth, while those plants which are allowed to grow on without any cutting will make large curly leaves, with thick, light-colored mid-ribs, which are delicious when cooked and served like asparagus. You should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Mangels or Stock Beets

Culture.—These can be sowed in April, May and June, drilled in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated until they get well started. Sow 1 ounce to about 75 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. Stock beets grow to an enormous size on good land and make splendid food for stock of all kinds.

Mammoth Prize Long Red.—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Price—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.



Brussel Sprouts.

Brussels Sprouts

Culture.—Sow seed in a bed during June or July. When large enough to move, transplant in the open ground 18 inches apart in the row. The cultivation and handling is in every respect similar to that given Cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts.—The sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard

Collards

Grown very largely in the Southern States, where it is used as a substitute for cabbage, but it is easier to grow, also hardier, thrives better on poor soil, and is not as susceptible to insects. It is frequently sown in the early spring months, but seems to do best when sowed in June, July or August. Transplant and cultivate like late cabbage, and keep well worked. It is said the flavor is improved by a touch of frost, and makes a splendid dish for fall and winter use. One ounce of seed produces about 1,500 plants.

North Carolina Short Stem.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 75 cts.

White, or Cabbage Collard.—Called cabbage-collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 75 cts.

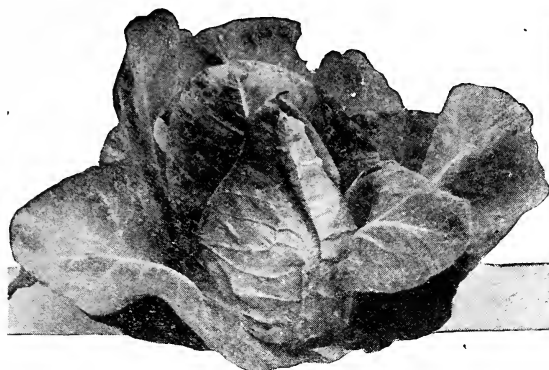
STIM-O-PLANT

Analysis.—Nitrogen 11%; phosphoric acid 12%; potash 15%.

Stim-U-planT is a highly concentrated fertilizer for vegetable gardens and flowering plants. It is put up in convenient tablet form for use either directly to the plant or may be dissolved in water. 10-tablet pkg., 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg., 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg., 75 cts., postpaid.

CABBAGE

Culture.—To make an early crop of cabbage the seed can be sowed in hotbeds or in boxes in the house in January, February and March, or for later crop can be sowed outside from April to June, but to make the earliest spring cabbage the seed should be sowed outside about September 15th and then transplanted where they are to remain in November. Cabbage should always be transplanted to good, rich, clean, light soil in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, with plants 16 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the variety of cabbage, whether of large, medium or small-size growth. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

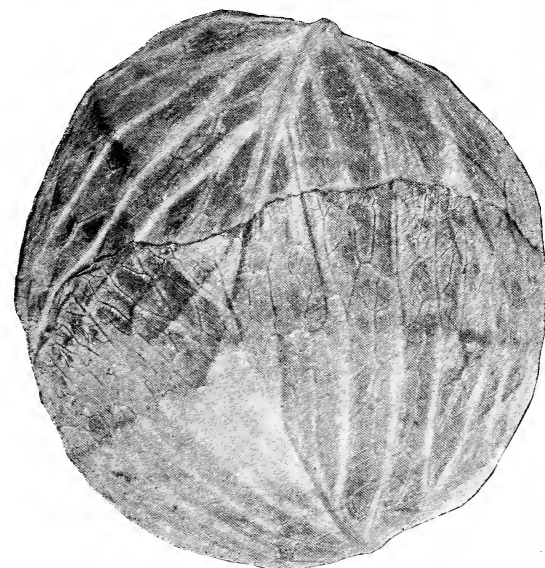


Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.—Long recognized as the best earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal, with pointed beak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality, Long Island grown. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10; Express: lb., \$2.00.

Charleston Wakefield.—All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch.—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, solid, flat heads that in point of quality are the



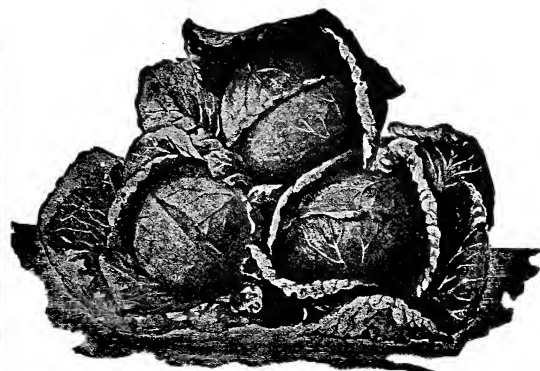
Large Late Drumhead.

equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85. Express: lb., \$1.75.

Early Drumhead.—Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85. Express: lb., \$1.75.

Henderson's Succession.—A splendid sort whether grown for medium-early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Drumhead, but much larger. Heads deep and solid of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons.—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85. Express: lb., \$1.75.



All Seasons.

Large Late Drumhead.—A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. We recommend it for the home garden. It is more generally grown than any late cabbage. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85. Express: lb., \$1.75.

Large Late Flat Dutch.—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85. Express: lb., \$1.75.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—Should be grown in every garden. No other fall and winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.

Chinese Pe-Tsai, or "Celery" Cabbage.—Produces beautiful crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and that resemble a giant Cos lettuce. As a salad it rivals the finest lettuce, when cooked as cabbage or spinach it makes a delightful green. Its pure white heads make the best cold slaw. It is easily grown, but should be planted early, as it does best during the cool season. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.

Carrots

Culture.—Carrots can be sown from March to June in drills 12 inches apart and the plants thinned to 4 or 5 inches apart, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. They thrive best in light, loamy, deep, rich soil. To keep carrots in winter, pack well in clean, dry sand and place in a dry, dark cellar. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 4 pounds to the acre.

Danvers Half Long.—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine-grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 75 cts.

Chantenay.—Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium-size top, small neck, stump root and a broad, thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Express: lb., 90 cts.

Improved Long Orange.—This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; therefore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.



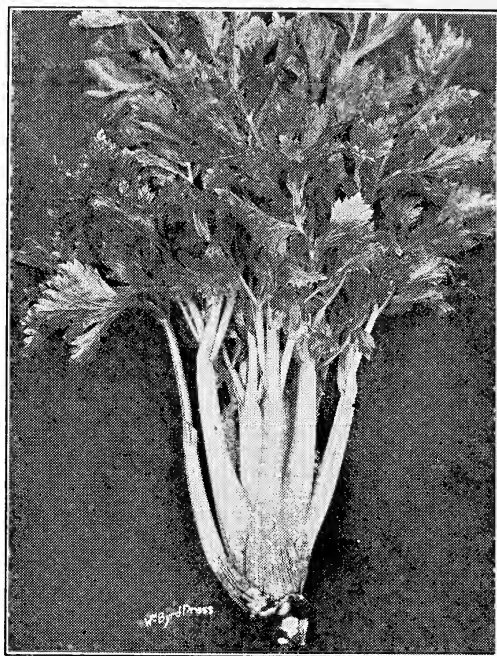
Improved Long Orange.

Celery

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds or in seed boxes in the house in February or March. Keep well watered and transplant from July to September 15th to rich, moist, mucky soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with plants 6 inches apart in the row. Supply abundance of moisture. As the plants grow heap up the earth around the stalks to whiten them. To protect from severe winter weather, cover the rows with straw and lay boards on the top, or bank the rows with boards when 10 inches tall. One ounce of seed produces 1,000 plants.

Improved White Plume.—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Express: lb., \$1.90.

Giant Pascal.—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85. Express: lb., \$1.75.



Sanford's Easy Blanching Celery.

Garden Corn

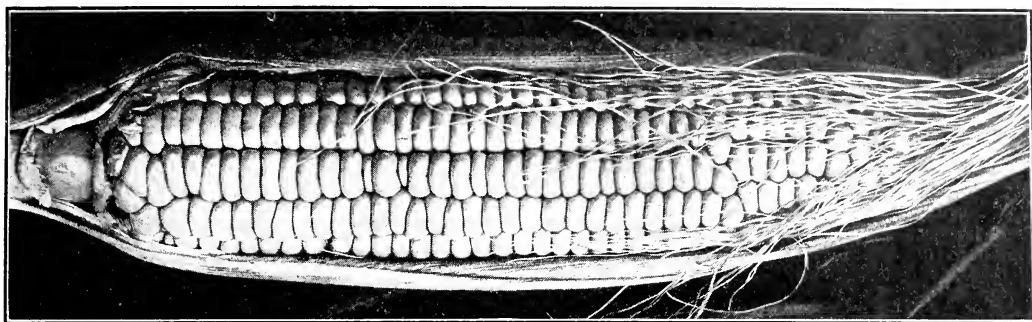
Sanford's Easy Blanching Celery.—Excels all other varieties in earliness, in quick blanching, in flavor and tenderness. Every stalk solid, does not get pethy. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50. Express: lb., \$3.40.

Culture.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm. Give frequent but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plant an acre.

Adams Early.—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and, as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Express: lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Trucker's Favorite.—For a second early corn to follow Adams Early, or for late planting to mature early, this is a good sort. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes most desirable size for roasting ears. In addition to being a fine garden corn, it makes an excellent field corn to plant late. Price—Postpaid Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.45. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Genuine Norfolk Market.—Unlike the early varieties which have heretofore been considered standard, it is really handsome corn, the ears attaining an average length of over 8 inches, with about sixteen rows to the ear. The rows are regular and the cob is covered to the very tip. When in a green state the grains are very plump and milky, with excellent taste. Preferred by many to the sugar varieties. This is the best corn to fill in between the little early varieties and the late sorts. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

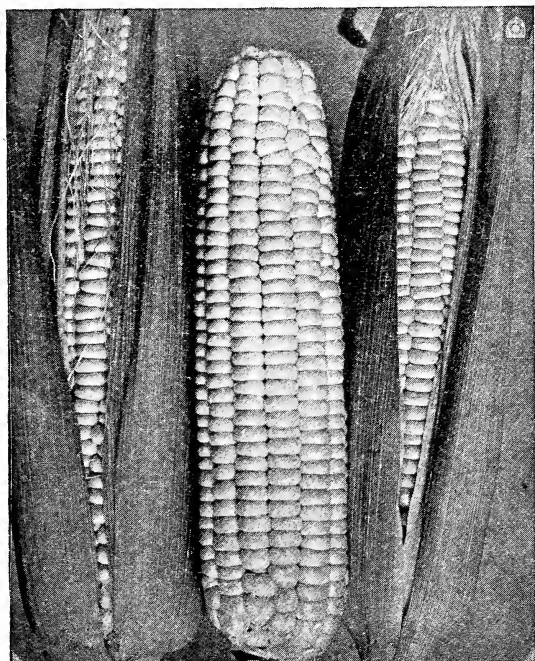


Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

Howling Mob.—A big-eared early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; ears 7 to 9 inches long; usually two pearly white ears to the stalk; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.55. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$10.00

Golden Bantam.—Extra Early, sweet, tender and delicious, is becoming each year more popular because of its extreme early character, vigorous growth and delicious flavor. It is pronounced by many of our planters the finest extra early sweet corn ever grown. The dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of four feet and can be planted close together in the row; they bear two or three good small ears to the stalk. The grains are yellow. Golden Bantam is truly delicious. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.65. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Now recognized everywhere as the standard variety, both for home and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration



Trucker's Favorite Corn.

in the evergreen character of this best of all sorts. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.55. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Country Gentleman.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You will make no mistake in planting Country Gentleman. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.65. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Pop Corn

A Profitable Crop. Boys and girls can easily grow an acre or so and dispose of the product to the groceryman.

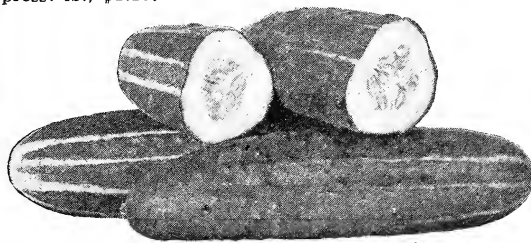
White Rice.—A very handsome and very prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. No variety of pop corn is superior to this for popping. Price, postpaid—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.55. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Cucumbers

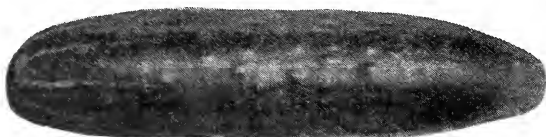
Culture.—To have very early cucumbers the seed can be planted in hotbeds or boxes in the house in March or April and transplanted after danger of frost, or for later crop plant outside after the ground is warm, from April to July, in rich, well-manured, raised hills 4 feet apart. Plant 8 to 10 seeds 1 inch deep around the hills. Later thin to 2 or 3 plants to the hill. Hoe or cultivate only until the plants start to vine, then pull weeds by hand. One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre.

Improved Early White Spine.—The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Express: lb., 90 cts.

Davis Perfect.—We cannot praise this variety too highly. It has every quality that makes up an ideal cucumber. The vine growth is vigorous, producing unusually long, symmetrical fruits that are almost seedless. The fruits of this sort have been mistaken, even by experts, for hothouse or indoor types. For this reason they always command the very best price in any market. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20. Express: lb., \$1.10.



Improved Early White Spine Cucumbers.



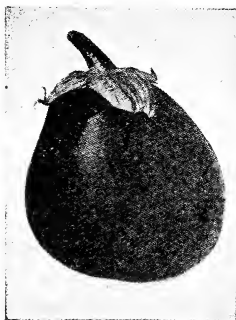
London Long Green Cucumber.

London Long Green.—Well-known table sort, 12 to 14 inches long; slender, more tapering toward the stem end; color dark green; flesh white and firm. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20. Express: lb., \$1.00.

Early Green Cluster.—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for pickles. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; 1 oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; Express: lb. 90 cts.

Egg Plant

Culture.—Sow in February or March $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hotbeds or boxes inside. When the plants are 2 inches



Black Beauty.

high transplant to pots or good rich soil, after all danger of frost is past, in May. Set out in 3 foot rows, 2 feet apart in the row. The ground should be a good rich loam. Keep well worked. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

Black Beauty.—This is the earliest and the best of all large-fruited egg-plants. The large fruits are thick and of the most attractive form. The skin is a rich, lustrous, purplish-black, and it is entirely free of spine or thorns. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.35. Express: lb., \$5.25.

Endive

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled.—The leaves are finely cut or laciniated, giving the plant a feathery effect. Rich green in color, but blanching to creamy white. Chiefly grown for summer and fall use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20. Express: lb. \$1.10.

Herbs

As the seed of most herbs are very small and delicate, the soil should be carefully prepared and kept entirely clean of weeds. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in drills, early in the spring, and transplant when the plants are large enough to rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

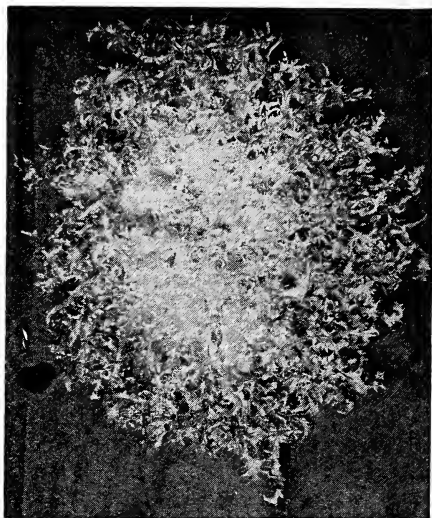
Sage.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Thyme.—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Dill.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

I did business with you last season and am glad to say I got the best results from your vegetable seed.

J. W. HUGHES,
La Grange, N. C.



Endive.

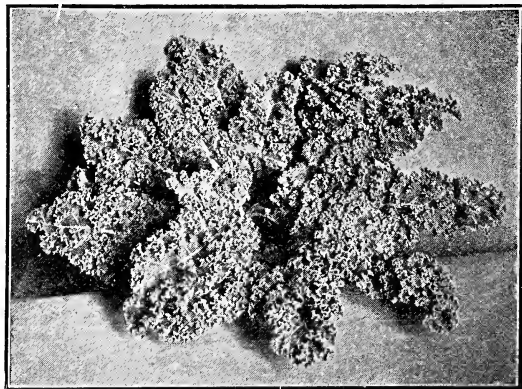
Kale or Borecole

Culture.—Spring, or Smooth Kale, may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowings; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.

Smooth Kale, or Spring Sprouts.—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale or Dwarf German Greens).—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk.—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown in the trucking sections of Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and remains crisp long after cutting. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Express: lb., 90 cts.



Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk Kale.

Lettuce

Culture.—To grow early lettuce the seed should be sowed in January or February in seed boxes inside or under glass. When large enough harden by exposure to cold weather before setting outside. Transplant to rich mellow soil 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows, and keep well worked. Lettuce must have rapid growth to succeed. For a succession set every 3 weeks. Seed may be sowed in rows outside in the spring and plants thinned out. For fall use sow in July and August. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

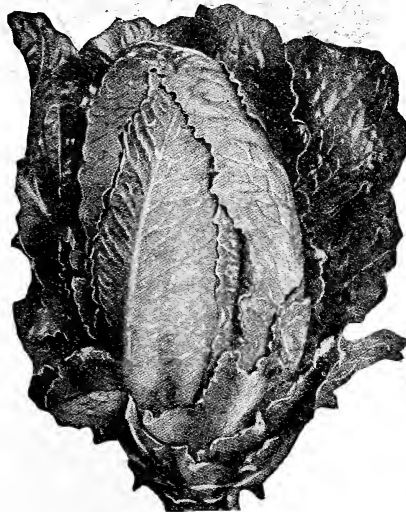


Wayahead Lettuce.

Wayahead Lettuce.—The earliest butterhead lettuce, not only being "wayahead" in earliness, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves a light green, with the inner head finely bleached to a rich buttery yellow. "Wayahead" stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early-head variety. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Express: lb., \$1.40.

Big Boston (Improved Selected). Very distinct variety, grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. It forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color, and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive leading sort, the plants being vigorous, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10. Express: lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg.—Very crisp variety, loose cabbage heading, late and very slow to shoot to seed. The head is extremely hard and well blanched, the leaves very completely and tightly overlapping each other. The color is light



Cos, or Romaine.

green, excepting for the faint brown tinge along the extreme border. It is never spotted and the inner head leaves never colored. The quality is good crisp and firm, very sweet but not buttery in flavor. This lettuce always finds a ready market at satisfactory prices. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. Express: lb., \$1.15.

Brittle-Ice.—Grows to a larger size, is of more pleasing appearance, and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. It is not suitable for shipping to distant markets. The plants are of quick, strong growth. The leaves are soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, blanched to a silvery white, and as crisp as celery. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Express: lb., \$1.15.

Early Curled Simpson.—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp, and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Express: lb., 90 cts.

Cos, or Romaine.—Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Express: lb., \$1.15.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

Culture.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One oz. plants 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre.



Emerald Gem.

Extra-Early Hackensack.—Fine for the home garden or nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. It is an improvement on the old Hackensack or Turk's Cap, maturing 10 days earlier. The melons are of good size, and are heavily ribbed and netted; of attractive appearance. The flesh is a beautiful light green and quite thick. It is of the finest flavor. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Express: lb., \$1.15.

Early Knight.—About a week earlier than the Rocky Ford, of uniform size; has thick, green flesh, of splendid flavor and appearance. A favorite market variety. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Express: lb., \$1.15.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem (Selected Strain).—The most popular melon in cultivation. It is without doubt the most uniformly good sort. Very popular as a shipper, fruits stand handling with little or no damage. Early and very prolific; flesh is light green with salmon flesh near the seed. We offer seed of the very finest strain, grown for us by specialists in this line, and subjected to the greatest care in selecting and curing. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Eden Gem or Netted Rock Cantaloupe.—This magnificent new muskmelon is a selection of the old Rocky Ford, which it completely surpasses in lusciousness; yield heavy; good shipper. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.

Defender or Burrell's Gem (Selected Strain)—One of the best yellow-fleshed melons. It is excellent for shipping, and is a desirable intermediate sort for the home garden. The fruits are medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of highest flavor. The color is rich, deep orange-yellow. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm. The vines are very vigorous and productive. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60. Express: lb., \$1.50.

Emerald Gem.—The fruit is of good size, very smooth and of deep emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor; very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. This melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening and lasts longer than most any variety. This melon is very popular for home gardens. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.

Fordhook.—The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. One of the finest for market; also equally as good for the home garden. The introducer pronounced it equal to the Emerald Gem in delicious flavor. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.

Honey Dew.—"As sweet as honey and fresh as the morning dew." It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to rind. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb. \$1.25.

Banana.—The fruit is very long, cucumber-shaped, 18 to 24 inches; flesh yellow, thick, and of most delicious odor and flavor. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60. Express: lb., \$1.50.

Mr. A. K. Robertson, Wayne County Demonstrator, was kind enough to mention your company to me and recommended your seed to be of highest purity and germination.

BEN CAMPEN,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Selected Watermelon Seed

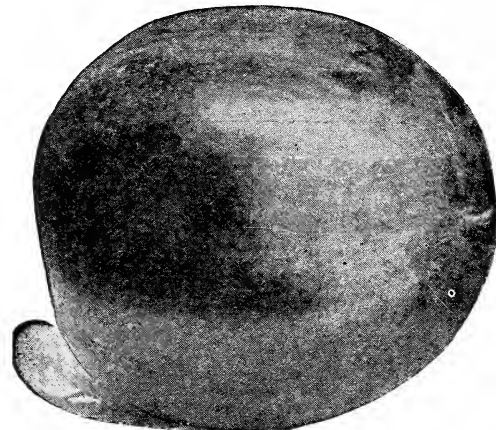
Culture.—Prepare land and cultivate the same as recommended for cantaloupes, except the hills should be somewhat larger and placed 8 or 9 feet apart. New ground or a broom-straw field is an excellent place in which to grow melons, as they thrive best on light sandy soils. For a late crop of melons they may be planted as late as June 1st. One ounce of seed will plant about 30 hills; 3 pounds to the acre.

Excel.—This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions, and for shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes, making a quick seller on the market. Flesh is red, very crisp, solid and a wonderful medium early shipper. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 70 cts.



Tom Watson Watermelon.

Tom Watson.—A medium early, long, green melon; thin, but tough rind, which makes it one of the best market and shipping varieties. Flesh is bright red, firm and very sweet. Has taken the lead over all other shipping melons, and sells for the highest prices in the Northern markets. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.



Duke Jones Watermelon.

Duke Jones, or Jumbo.—Although a shipping melon, it is of such good quality and fine flavor that it is equally well recommended for home use. Extra large and of attractive color and appearance. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Florida Favorite.—Oblong in shape and grows to a fair size. Rind dark green with irregular stripes; flesh bright red and of fine quality; a good shipper. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb. 65 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—This melon, known also as the Striped Gypsy, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick, while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is a particularly handsome melon, and can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind. A splendid variety for late use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.



Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon.

Kleckley's Sweet.—A medium-sized melon; medium early and exceedingly sweet; oblong in form, slightly tapering toward stem. Rind very green; flesh very bright, rich red, and ripens nearly to the rind. White seeded. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Okra or Gumbo



White Velvet Okra.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry, or they may be pickled like cucumbers, or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

White Velvet.—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Improved Dwarf Green Prolific.—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender and of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Tall Green.—Long pods; grows 5 to 6 feet high. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; Express: lb., 50 cts.

Mustard

Culture.—Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year. Sow the seed either broadcast or in light drills about 12 inches apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

Southern Giant Curled.—This is the best known and most popular variety. It grows rapidly and produces an abundant crop of "greens" or salad. The leaves are large and curled. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Onions

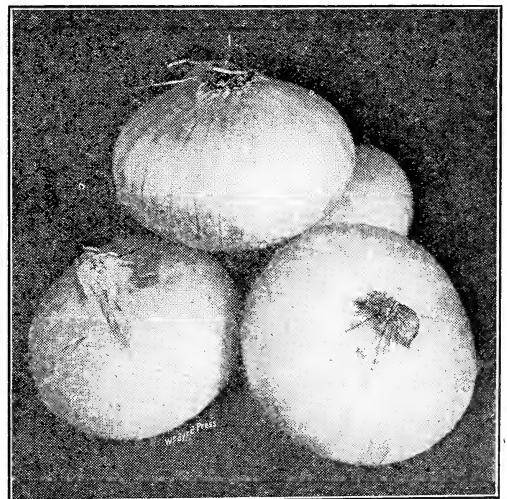
Culture.—Onions are grown from seeds and also from bulbs, called Sets. To grow onions from seed, plant in the open in the early spring rather thickly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and later thin the plants to from 3 to 5 inches apart, and keep well cultivated. When grown this way 1 ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. If Sets for planting the following spring are desired, sow the seed in March or April in wide rows, 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. When the tops die in the summer remove and store only the small Sets, spreading them thin-

ly in a dry place, using the larger size for eating or pickling purposes. Onions require rich soil, and a liberal supply of manure from the poultry-house is very beneficial. But probably the most satisfactory way for the small home-gardener to grow early green onions is from the Sets. These may be put out in the spring, in March or April, or in the fall, in September and October, 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot or more apart. One pound will set about 75 feet of row. Fertilize well and keep well cultivated.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

Extra Early White Pearl.—The earliest of the white onions; makes large pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.



White Pearl Onions.

Silver Skin, or White Portugal.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching for sets and pickling. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10. Express: lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.70. Express: lb., \$1.60.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The most generally grown and best known variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60. Express: lb., \$1.50.

ONION SETS BY WEIGHT

One Pound equals About One Quart

Silver Skin.—Price—Postpaid: Lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., 85 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50; Express: lb., 25 cts.

Yellow Danver.—Price—Postpaid: lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Express: lb., 20 cts.

Red Wethersfield.—Price—Postpaid: lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Express: lb., 20 cts.

Extra Early White Pearl.—Recommended for fall planting. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., 85 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Express: lb., 25 cts. Larger quantities quoted on request.



Double Curled Parsley.

Parsley

Culture.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

Double Curled.—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 75 cts.

Parsnip

Culture.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant ½ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high, thin out to 4 to 5 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs., sows an acre.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnips.

Sugar or Hollow Crown.—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.

Garden or English Peas

Culture.—The Extra-Early, or Smooth, varieties are very hardy, and can be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be cultivated, while the Wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later. Peas thrive best when planted in light, rich, loamy soil. Plant in rows about 3 feet apart, and cover 3 to 4 inches. Keep well cultivated until 6 inches high, then stake the tall-growing varieties with brush. Peas should be planted at intervals of 2 weeks to give a continuous crop. Two pounds will sow about 100 feet of row; about 100 pounds to the acre.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH FARMOGERM

Extra Early Alaska.—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.65. Express: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$11.00.



Extra Early Alaska Peas.

Do Not Allow Peas to Get Too Old Before Gathering. Make Frequent Plantings.

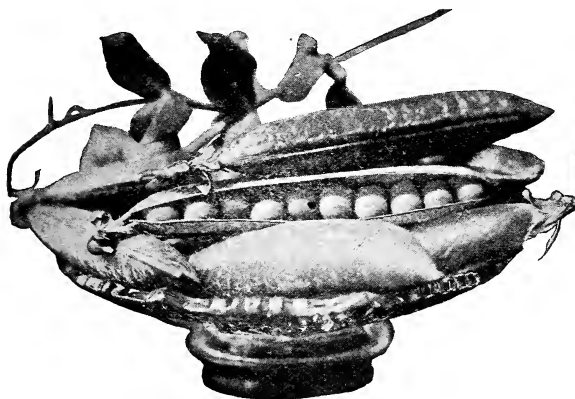
Ameer.—Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has little longer vine (about 3 feet), and not quite so early, but with larger handsomely shaped pods. Ripens uniformly, quality excellent. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.95. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

Gradus, or Prosperity.—The largest early Wrinkled Pea; vine has heavy stems and grows about 3 feet high; peas of excellent flavor and remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough for use. Best second early variety for family use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.15. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

McLean's Little Gem.—A favorite early wrinkled, combining Champion of England flavor with Tom Thumb habit. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height, 18 inches. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.05. Express: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Laxtonian.—This handsome wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties. The dark green pods are similar to Gradus in shape and splendid quality, are nearly as large in size and often mature a little earlier. Vines vigorous and productive, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches high; foliage dark green; pods about four inches in length. Seed light green, large, wrinkled, flattened, irregular in shape. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.15. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

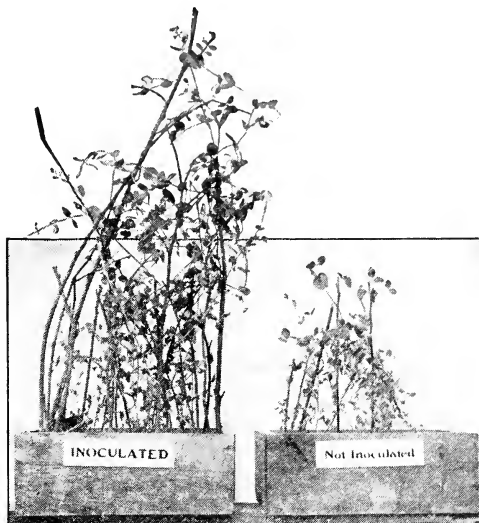
Thomas Laxton.—This is a very early wrinkled variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, about three feet, similar to those of Gradus, but darker in color, hardier and more productive. The pods are large, often four inches long, with square ends, similar to, but larger, and darker than those of Champion of England and as uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, of fine deep color and unsurpassed in quality. One of the very best sorts for the market and home garden. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.25. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00.



Thomas Laxton Peas.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home garden. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.05. Express: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Mammoth Melting Sugar (Cabbage Pea)—This is one of the best known of all edible-podded peas. The vines grow luxuriantly and reach a height of 6 to 7 feet. The pods are borne in great profusion all over the vine and they should be gathered when the seeds are just beginning to form. They are broken in pieces the same as string beans and make a delicious and palatable dish. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.35. Express: lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



The Effect of Inoculation on Garden Peas.

Pepper

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing and mangoes; a good bearer. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

Ruby King.—One of the most popular of the large varieties, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

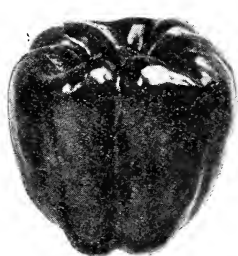
Pimento.—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelettes, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing until frost. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

Long Red Cayenne.—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

Small Red Chili.—The bushes are broad and seldom more than 20 inches high. The fruits are small, thin and coral-red, and early maturing. It has a very hot taste. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.



Pimento Pepper.



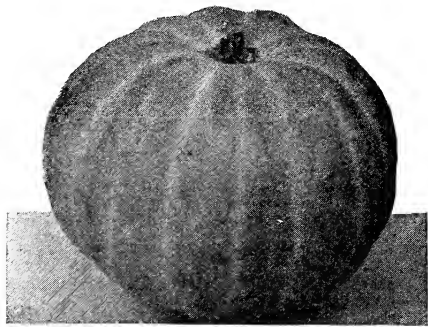
Bell, or Bull Nose Pepper.

Pumpkin

Culture.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

Large Cheese Pumpkin.—This is one of the best late varieties. The skin is of a bright orange, and the flesh yellow and sweet. It is also a good keeper, and very fine for wintering stock. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Yellow Cushaw Crookneck.—Grows to a medium size; color light yellow, and is the best variety for table use. Should have a place in every home garden and is also an excellent market sort. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.



King of the Mammoths Pumpkin.

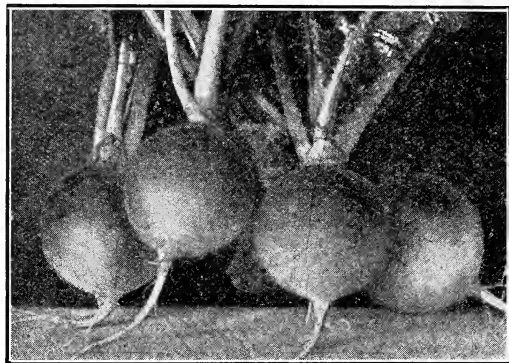
King of the Mammoths.—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes for the largest pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh is a splendid golden yellow; and excellent keeper and fine for making pies and for stock feeding. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.10. Express: lb., \$1.00.

Radish

Culture.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil, and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deep-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hotbeds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip.—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick-growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early our-door planting. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: b., 65 cts.

Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem). A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.



Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

Scarlet Globe.—Forms medium-sized round roots, with a tendency to grow oval as they increase in size. They are ready for table use in four to five weeks from outdoor spring sowing. Under glass they mature considerably quicker. The quality is superb, and the handsome appearance of the brilliantly colored skin gave it its popularity. A standard market variety. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts. Express: lb., 70 cts.

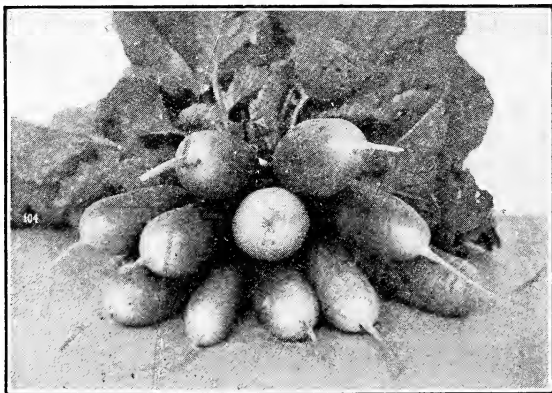
French Breakfast.—A white-tipped, olive-shaped sort, and one of the earliest forcing varieties, but should be used while young. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—The standard long variety. Early and of excellent quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Long White Icicle.—A beautiful, long white radish; crisp, clean and tender. A good variety for family use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

Rose China Winter.—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Express: lb., 65 cts.

White Chinese, or Celestial.—An outstanding variety, growing to enormous size. The roots are cylindrical and grow 12 to 15 inches long with a diameter of 5 inches. The flesh is crisp, juicy, and tender. Agreeably mild in flavor. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 75 cts.



French Breakfast Radish.

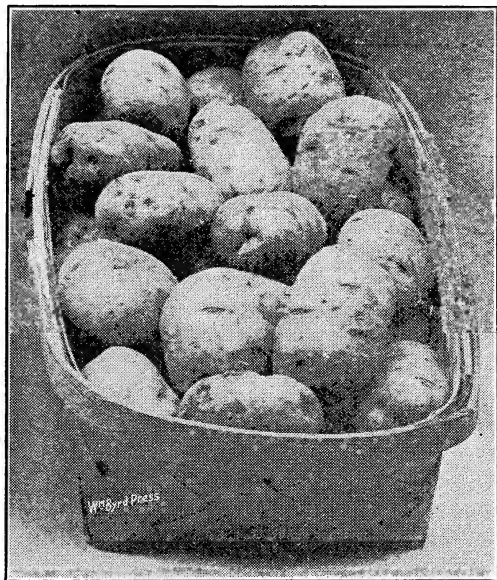
Selected Seed Potatoes

NORTHERN GROWN STOCK, SELECTED AND GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED PURPOSES.

Prices of Potatoes are subject to change without notice, and are invariably cash, "F. O. B. Elizabeth City."

We assume no risk on Potatoes, and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility.

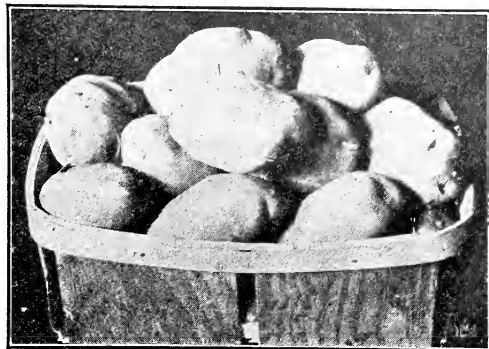
Culture.—Good, well-drained, fibrous loam will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early potatoes, which mature 8 to 10 weeks from planting, the soil must be rich. Potatoes are planted at various times—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be 2 to 3 eyes to each piece. Plant in hills or rows about 3 feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a Bordeaux-Arsenate-of-Lead mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles. One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills; 10 bushels are required to plant an acre.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Maine Grown Irish Cobbler (Selected and grown specially for seed purposes, superior both in quality and productiveness).—The Irish Cobbler still maintains its popularity everywhere as one of the best, earliest and largest-yielding varieties, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra-early variety of excellent table qualities. It produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market 10 to 12 days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Fresh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes, always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Our stock of these potatoes, both of the Maine and second-crop seed, are specially grown and selected for seed purposes, and the excellent reports we have received from our customers, testify very strongly to their superiority over ordinary stocks. Price—Postpaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65 cts.; pk. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.50. Express: Pk., 70 cts.; bu., \$2.30; 11 pk., sack, \$5.00.

Red Bliss, or Triumph.—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Many of the potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes, are second crop Red Bliss. Price—Postpaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 70 cts.; pk., \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.15; bu., \$3.90. Express: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.40; 11 pk., sack, \$5.50.

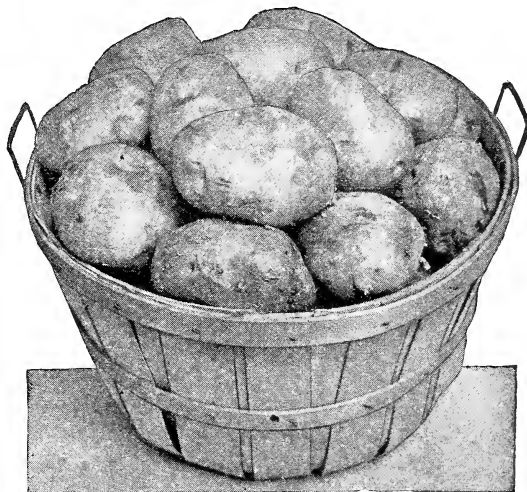


Red Bliss, or Triumph.

Early Rose.—After more than a generation of unparalleled popularity, Early Rose is still in demand. Not as early as Irish Cobbler and Red Bliss, but a good yielder, and a good general purpose early potato. It supplies the demand for a longer potato than Cobbler and Bliss, and still holds all the good qualities that for many years made it the leading variety. Price on application.

Improved Peach Blow.—An old favorite for late planting; color of skin slightly tinged with pink; of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock of these potatoes is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder in shape and of better quality. The Peach Blow Potato is one of the most dependable late-cropping varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat better than other kinds. Very popular throughout the South. Price on application.

All prices subject to change.



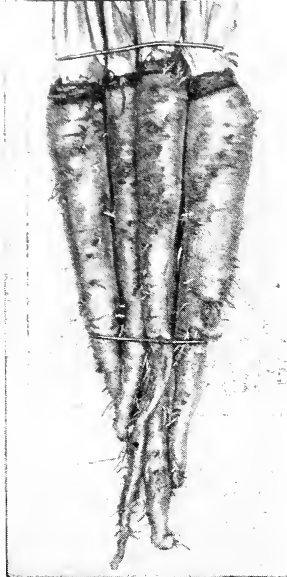
Improved Peach Blow Potatoes

Please send me by parcel post 10 lbs. of your Early Alaska Peas. I tried them last year and like them fine. I am a booster for your seeds.

P. R. RAND,
Garner, N. C.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use



coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without a tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated

Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

both by market and private growers. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Express: lb., \$1.40.

Spinach

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15th. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over.



New Zealand Spinach.

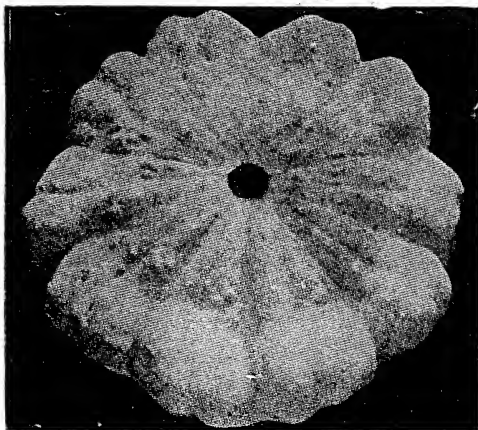
New Zealand.—Thrives during the hottest summer weather and in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Price—Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts. Express: lb., 80 cts.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale.—This is decidedly the most popular variety for both spring and fall sowing. Very early hardy curled leaves. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Long Standing.—A thick-leaved sort that remains in condition longer than any other sort. Rarely runs to seed. Leaves smooth, dark green. A good sort for spring planting. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Squash or Cymbling

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a w arm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.



Mammoth White Bush.

Early White Bush, or Patty-Pan Cymbling.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for near-by markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.10. Express: lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth White Bush.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20. Express: lb., \$1.10.

Giant Summer Crookneck.—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.

Hubbard.—One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine oz., 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35. Express: lb., \$1.25.

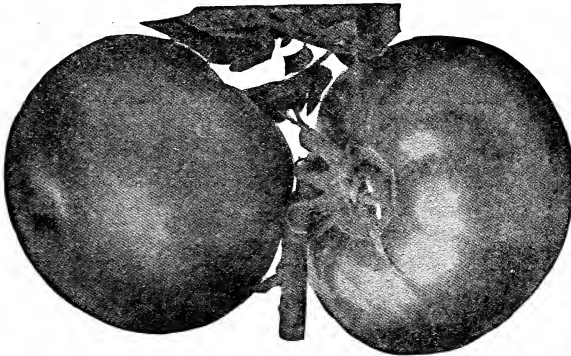
TOMATOES

Culture.—Six or 8 weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

Spark's Earliana.—Extremely early and of the very best quality. The vines are hardy and productive, although they are of only medium size. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, nearly round and of a deep scarlet color. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Express: lb., \$2.90.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—This famous early variety originated with a market gardener near Norristown, Pa., who is noted for the fine selection of almost every crop he grows; it is a remarkable variety which follows the Earliana in ripening, more solid and of finer form. Color bright scarlet, and a very desirable variety for either market or private garden. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Express: lb., \$2.90.

Bonny Best (Early.)—This variety is a selection of Chalk's Jewel. The fruits are generally borne in clusters of from 3 to 5. The single fruits are of good size, weighing about 5 to 6 ounces each. They are flattened but smooth, of a solid red up to the stem, and do not crack. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

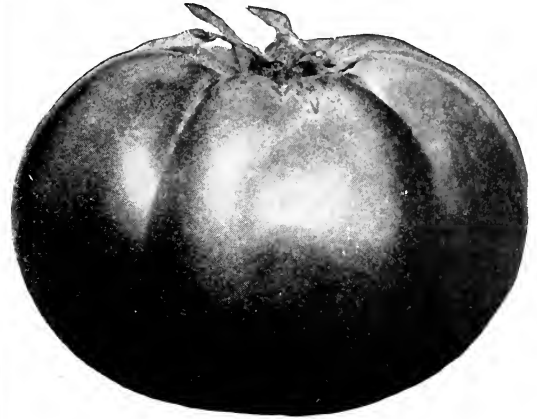


June Pink Tomato.

June Pink.—Extra early; good shipper. An extra early, purplish-pink tomato, similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. This is a variety of exceptional value to market gardeners. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

Acme.—Ripens early, of medium size, glossy red with purplish tinge; round, smooth, free from cracks. An excellent tomato for market gardeners' use. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

Stone.—One of the most valuable, all-round sorts on our entire list. The fruit is large, of dark brick red color, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop, and very desirable for canning. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Express: lb., \$2.40.

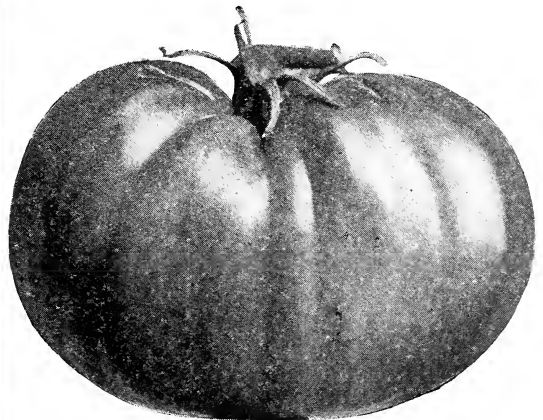


Brimmer Tomato.

Matchless.—Bright red; skin is so tough that it is a splendid keeper and shipper; is less liable to crack in wet weather than any other large tomato. Fruit is free from core; seed spaces are small; leaves are of a rich dark green, very luxuriant, indicating great vigor, giving the plant ability to produce fruit of the largest size throughout the entire season. We can highly recommend it to all our friends, especially to those who are running market gardens. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.10. Express: lb., \$3.00.

The Brimmer.—This Tomato is similar to the well-known Ponderosa, but is even larger than that variety. It has strong healthy vines and is very productive. It is not an early variety, but its flesh is solid and meaty, and has very few seeds. A splendid Tomato for family use, but most to large for a profitable market sort. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00. Express: lb., \$6.90.

Ponderosa.—Unquestionably one of the largest tomatoes grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red; and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.60. Express: lb., \$4.50.



Ponderosa Tomato.

Turnips

Culture.—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, three-quarters of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. For fall and winter supply, sow from the middle of July to first of November, the strap-leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of October. For the rutabagas and large turnips the drills ought to be 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 10 inches. If desired, they may also be sowed broadcast.

Extra Early White Milan.—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts. Express: lb., 75 cts.



Mammoth Red Top
White Globe Turnip

Early Red, or Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf.—This is one of the best table turnips on the market, being fine grained and of mild flavor. It is white below, with a bright purple top; flesh white, leaves short, narrow and erect. Will mature in 8 or 9 weeks. A good cropper and an excellent keeper. Price Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.

Mammoth Red Top White Globe.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yield; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Large White Norfolk Globe.—Like the Mammoth Red Top Globe, this variety is an enormous yielder. The roots are large, globe-shape, comparatively smooth; tops green, bottoms white. The flesh is of good quality and suitable for table use. This variety makes the best for putting up for winter, since it keeps much better than other sorts. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.

Pomperanian White Globe.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.

Long White Cowhorn.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.



Improved Purple
Top Yellow
Rutabaga.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.

Seven Top.—This variety is grown altogether for its tops. It does not make a root of sufficient size to eat. It is the best salad turnip grown, and the tops will continue to come after being cut. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Express: lb., 40 cts.

Southern Prize.—Makes an abundant growth of tops, and at the same time produces a medium-size root, which is white and of good quality. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.—A strain of Purple Top Yellow rutabaga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots are a little globular, grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this the most desirable sort. Price—Postpaid: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Express: lb., 50 cts.

PLANTS IN SEASON

Asparagus Roots, \$1.50 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Tomato Plants

Cabbage Plants

Collard Plants

Celery Plants

Eggplants

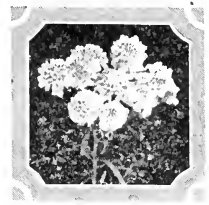
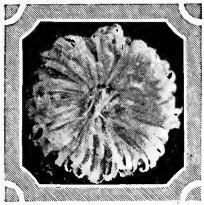
Pepper Plants

Varieties and Prices on Application.

Strawberry Plants, \$1.50 per 100.

All Varieties.

Shipment During Entire Season.



B. W. Quality Flower Seeds for Southern Gardens

SENT POSTPAID AND SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

StimUplant
Makes a
Wonder Garden

as Alyssum, Asters, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Cosmos, Nasturtiums, Dianthus, Poppies, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

THE SOIL best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pinetags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

SOW THE SEEDS either broadcast or in rows and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. **Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep.** Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than Spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELLED SEEDS like Moon Flower, Canna and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

AGERATUM.—An annual plant, growing about a foot high and covered all summer with dense fluffy heads of bloom of a pretty shade of blue. Used largely for edgings and borders of taller growing plants. Hardy annual. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—One of our finest hardy annual plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come. Price—Pkt.; 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).—This is a well-known and valuable plant, bearing long spikes of many-colored flowers throughout the season. Fine for cutting as well as garden display. A hardy annual, but often lives over to the second year. Seed rather slow to sprout. Better sow in boxes in the house or in hotbeds.

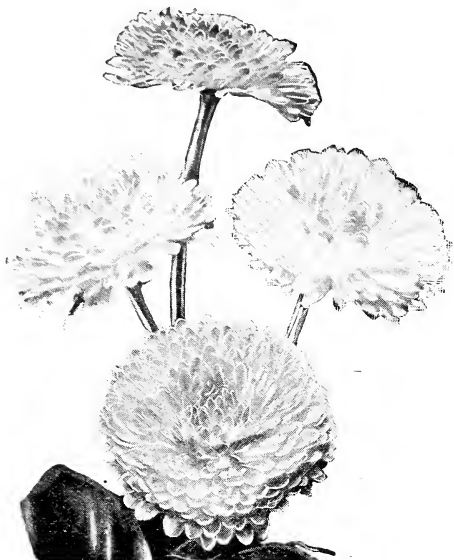
Giant Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

ASTERS (Superb Mixed).—Few flowers can compare with the aster for bedding, borders, cutting and pot culture. We recommend our Superb Mixed, which contains all colors of the very best sorts. Early in spring sow in boxes and pots, and transplant to rich soil, or sow in open ground when ground gets warm, covering ¼ inch with fine earth. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 40 cts.

BALSAM (Touch-Me-Not, or Lady Slipper).—An old-fashioned variety, but improved so lately that you would hardly know it. Forms large elegant flowers of various colors. Can be grown with very little trouble in any good garden soil. Sow in open ground after all danger of frost is over. Double Mixed. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.

CALENDULA.—One of the most popular and easily grown hardy annuals. A continuous bloomer and an excellent cut flower. They also make good pot plants and can be grown in greenhouse benches. A valuable flower for winter. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

CALLIOPSIS (Pot Marigold).—Beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.



Calendula.

CANDYTUFT.—Showy, branching plants, 6 to 18 inches high. Indispensible for cutting and very effective in beds or masses. If sown in Spring will bloom from July until September, or in the Fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Fine mixed. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

CARNATION.—One of the most popular flowers grown for cutting. Has a very delicious fragrance and beautiful colors. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40 cts.

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower).—There are two types of this plant, one the "Gymnocarpa," or "Dusty Miller," a plant with silvery-gray foliage and largely used for bordering formal beds, and the other, our old-fashioned Bachelor Button, or Corn Flower, *Centaurea Cyanea*, which is a very hardy annual, flowering all summer and useful for cutting. Very easily grown.

Gymnocarpa.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Cyanea.—Mixed colors. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.



Cosmos.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—The annual Chrysanthemums are distinct from the Autumn-flowering varieties, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display in the flower garden and for pot culture. Annual mixed. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

COCKSCOMB (Mixed).—Early growing annual. Fine for summer beds or pot plants. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

COLEUS (Mixed).—Showy bedding plants which are grown for their brilliant foliage. Easily grown from seed, but must be started in a box in the house or hotbed, as the seed is very fine and when sown is scarcely covered, but must be kept moist. All colors. Price—Pkt., 15 cts.

COSMOS (Hybrid's Best Mixed).—Hardy annual, producing abundance of blossoms in fall when most flowers are gone. Sandy soil preferred—not too rich. Price—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cts.

CYPRESS VINE.—A most beautiful climber with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Tender annual. About 15 feet high. Mixed. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 45 cts.

DAHLIA.—If the seed is started early in a greenhouse or hotbed the plants will produce an abundance of flowers the same season. Finest Mixed. Price—Pkt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40 cts.



Dianthus, or Pinks.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).—Fine little plants with flowers resembling Carnations. Very hardy and usually live over for several years, but bloom freely the first year. One of the easiest flowers to grow.

Chinensis Fl.-Pl.—Double Chinese Pinks. A very attractive variety. Mixed colors. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 70 cts.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean, Texas Climber).—A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed-pods; grows about 15 feet high. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).—A beautiful bedding plant when sown broadcast. Sown early, blossoms from spring till fall. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

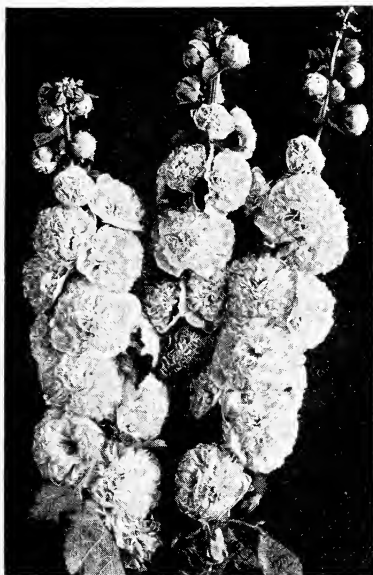
Food for Growing Plants—in the most cleanly, convenient and effective form. 10-tablet pkt., 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg., 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg., 75 cts.

StimUplant
Makes a
Wonder Garden

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower).—Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom. Most persistent bloomers, which do best in hottest, driest location. 2 feet. Mixed. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cts.

HOLLYHOCKS.—These are perennials, but we suggest sowing seed every year in January indoors and grown in pots until they can be set outdoors. These plants will blossom the same season and give larger flowers, but smaller plants. Sowings can also be made from June to August. When plants are large enough transplant to a cool, rich soil, planting at least a foot apart. They should be supplied with plenty of water throughout the season. 4 to 8 feet high.

Choice Double Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.



Hollyhock.

KOCHIA (Summer Cypress, or Mexican Fire Bush). An easily grown annual, which, sown thinly in Spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of the most lively green and of perfect symmetry; by mid-Summer it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts.

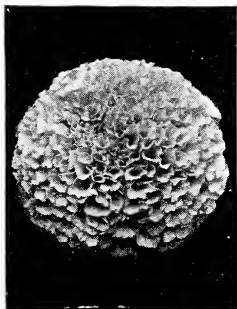
LARKSPUR (Delphinium).—One of the finest of our hardy annuals with large spikes of double flowers. Seed can be sown indoors or outdoors as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

LOBELIA.—Charming plants, well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time. The flowers are usually blue with light center. Half hardy annual.

Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

MARIGOLD.—The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders, the latter are dwarfer in growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes, or for pot culture; they succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun.

Large African.—Double, orange and lemon, mixed; 2 to 3 feet. Price—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.



Marigold.



Nasturtiums.

Dwarf French.—Fine. Colors mixed, very double; 1 foot. Price—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20 cts.

MOON FLOWER (*Impomoea grandiflora alba*).—One of the most vigorous Summer climbers and will grow under favorable conditions 30 to 40 feet in a single season and be covered evenings and cloudy days with very large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers widely extended, often 4 inches across. Leaves large, 5 inches across. The hard outer coat of the very large, light yellow seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell. Tender annual. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY.—The hardy annual, *Convolvulus major*, is still the old standby. It grows rapidly to 20 feet high. The Japanese variety has a finer range of color.

Imperial Japanese.—Giant flowers with a wonderful range of color. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Major.—Mixed colors. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

MYOSITIS (Forget-me-not).—A favorite old-fashioned flower, bearing in profusion, especially in Fall and Spring, clusters of dainty blue, five-petaled blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border but flourishes best in a moist, shady, situation. Hardy perennial. About 8 inches high. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

NASTURTIUMS.—No other flower grown will furnish the same quantity of blooms or last longer than the Nasturtiums. Do best in thin, light well-drained soil; too rich makes them go to foliage. Dwarf varieties make the border or bedding plants, while the Tall varieties are used for boxes or covering bare places.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Tall or Climbing Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.

PANSIES.—Grow in a shady location in rich, moist soil. Fall sowing produces earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring planting.

Fine Mixture.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.

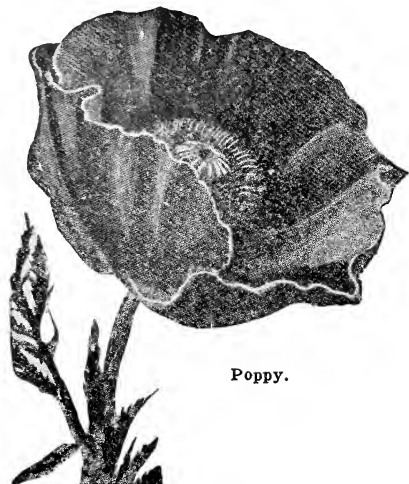
Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.

PETUNIA.—This is one of our best known and most popular hardy annuals. They will grow almost anywhere in any kind of soil and produce a magnificent array of color from early summer until they are killed by frost.

Mixed Colors.—The regular type of Petunias in assorted colors. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—A hardy annual, with a greater range of colors than almost any other flower, and no other surpasses it in freedom of bloom. Transplants readily, and as the seed is rather slow in starting, it pays to start it in a hotbed or box in the house.

Large Flowering Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.



Poppy.

POPPY (Superb Mixed).—A mixture of all best varieties, double and single, producing a beautiful display of brilliant coloring. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.

PORTULACA.—Select the hottest, sunniest place for this little plant. Sometimes called "Rose Moss." Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright-colored flowers somewhat resembling small roses. Tender annual.

Single and Double Mixed.—Fine. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40 cts.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage).—This plant ranks with the geraniums as a bedding plant and is easily raised from seed. Long sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers in late summer. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60 cts.

SCABIOSA (Morning Bride.)—A very showy hardy annual, fine for cutting, and furnishing quantities of very bright blossoms all summer long in a variety of colors. Very easy to grow. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cts.

SHASTA DAISY.—A large, white, single Daisy, grand for cutting and for garden decoration. It is a good Summer and Autumn bloomer and unusually hardy, making it a most desirable plant for the flower garden. The flowers are borne in great abundance. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.



Stocks.

STOCKS (Gilliflower). The Stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habits, fine dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades. Price—Pkt., 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.

SUNFLOWER.—Very hardy annual plants; grown everywhere.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.—The grandest of all double sunflowers. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower, 5 to 8 feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Culture for Sweet Peas.—October to April have been found the best months to plant Sweet Peas in this section. One ounce sows 25 feet of row; 1 pound will plant about 400 feet in drills. Would suggest that you have your rows or drills if possible running north and south. Plant in double rows 8 inches apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the double rows, poles then could be placed between the double rows and wires run or poultry netting placed; this would give support for two rows on trellis. If poultry netting is used, use 4 to 5 foot 2 inch mesh.

Dig rows 10 inches deep, put in 4 inches of well rotted manure or prepared pulverized sheep manure and top soil well mixed. Plant seed on this and cover with loose black loam 2 inches deep, leaving the rows open and fill in as the peas crack through until you get to the surface of the soil.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently, and given an application of liquid manure once a week. When in bloom flowers should be cut every day and put in water. This will prevent the plants from going to seed, which would stop them from continuing in bloom.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED SWEET PEAS.—Containing many of the standard varieties mixed. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SUPERB SPENCER SWEET PEAS.—Called also the Orchid Flower Sweet Pea. Differing from the Grandiflora type, in flowers having waved or fluted standards and being larger. The flower stems are longer; also they usually bear four blossoms to a stem, are supplied by us in the following named varieties:

Asta Ohn.—Pinkish lavender. Large handsome flower. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.

Othello.—Rich, velvety maroon. The best of the dark varieties, one of the largest Spencers. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Countess Spencer.—Beautiful soft pink color, makes one of the most attractive and admired by all. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

White Spencer.—Very large, beautifully waved flowers, pure white. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Helen Lewis.—A beautiful salmon pink, blending into orange. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Superb Spencer Mixed Sweet Peas.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus barbatus.)—A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

Single and Double Mixed.—Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

VERBENA (Hybrid's Best Mixed).—Beautiful annual, of excellent value for bedding, window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Brilliant colors, blossoming from early spring till late fall. Soak seed a few hours, sowing in boxes and transplanting later in open. Price—Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age.)—Hardy annual. There is great satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, with their flowers of many bright colors through the entire summer, also excellent for cutting. Nothing is more easily grown.

New Giant Mammoth Double. The double, globular flowers of this strain measure 3 to 6 inches across and are borne on long stiff stems about 3 feet high. Price—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40 cts.

B. W. Quality Bulbs for Spring Planting

There is nothing in floriculture which, to the amateur, will be attended with as great satisfaction or give as grand results, as the cultivation of this class of flowering plants. Set out in early spring, they bloom all summer. No matter if planted solely to beautify the home grounds or cultivated by the small boy as his first step to profitable floriculture, the returns will be equally gratifying. They are of easiest culture, inexpensive, and require scarcely any care. Most of these bulbs should be taken up before severe frost and stored away in a frost-proof cellar, if possible in dry sand, to preserve for replanting the following spring.



A Bed of Cannas.

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

RED

King Humbert.—Scarlet Flowers, Bronze Leaves Greatest Favorite Today. This remarkable "Gold Medal" Canna has been the sensation of the past eight years. It is a cross between the orchid-flowering and the French o Crozy type, combining the best features of both, the large flowers of one with the free blooming character of the other, and the handsome broad, tropical foliage. 4 ft. Each 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00; postpaid.

The President.—(Green Foliage.) A rich glistening scarlet, producing immense trusses of giant florets in great profusion. Considered the most sensational introduction of recent years. Height, 4 ft. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$14.00; postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal.—5 ft. The average flowers more than cover a man's hat. The color is a striking, vivid scarlet, that does not fade, but retains its brilliancy as long as the flower lasts. A splendid Canna for large beds as it blooms continuously. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$9.00; postpaid.

ORANGE

Wyoming.—A giant among giants. The great orange-colored flowers, surmounting gigantic, luxurious stalks of unique bronze foliage make this one of the most effective Cannas; 6 feet. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, 18.00; postpaid.

YELLOW

Austria.—Pure canary yellow with crimson spots in the center of the two inside petals. 3 ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$8.00; postpaid.

PINK

Rosea Gigantea. (Green Foliage).—A pleasing shade of pink, large flowers, and a free bloomer. Height, 4 ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$11.00; postpaid.

City of Portland. (Green Foliage).—A wonderful bright rosy-pink, with flowers of the largest size and a free-flowering, vigorous grower. 3½ ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100; \$11.00; postpaid.

VARIEGATED

Gladioflora.—Crimson changing to carmine-rose and edged with gold. 3 ft. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$8.00; postpaid.

Gladioli

Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps, and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

NEW AND CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

America.—One of the finest Gladioli known. The flowers are very large and of an exquisite shade of soft pink. Doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$4.50; postpaid.

Augusta.—Pure white with lavender anthers; strong, straight spike often having branches. Doz., 65 cts.; 100, \$5.00; postpaid.

Cracker Jack.—Large flowers of velvety dark red throats spotted with yellow and dark maroon; a most sensational variety. Doz., 90 cts.; 100, \$7.50; postpaid.

Halley.—Delightful salmon-rose with beautiful creamy blotch. Very large. Doz., 80 cts.; 100, \$6.00; postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King.—Light scarlet of pleasing shade; a beautiful variety. Doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$4.50; postpaid.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton.—Very large graceful blossoms of lovely, bright pink, with rich carmine blotches on the lower petals; very beautiful. Doz., 90 cts.; 100, \$7.50; postpaid.

Niagara.—Soft prim-rose yellow, slightly tinged with rose-pink in throat. Doz., 90 cts.; 100, \$7.50; postpaid.

Panama.—Beautiful, deep rose self, large flowers; fine spike. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$8.50; postpaid.

B. W. Quality Rainbow Mixture.—Contains only finest named sorts of our list. This gives a wide range of color and markings. We mix them ourselves and feel convinced they will please the most critical buyer. Doz., 75 cts.; 100, \$5.00; postpaid.

Choice Mixture.—A well blended combination of colors and shades. Doz., 45 cts., 100, \$3.50; postpaid.

DAHLIAS.—Giant double decorative Dahlias. We offer the following separate colors and mixed roots. Red. Purple. Yellow. Pink. White. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Mixed Dahlia Roots.—A charming selection of Mixed Dahlia Roots contains all the bright colors. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$1.50. Postpaid.

TUBEROSES. — Double Dwarf Pearl.—The strain we offer is greatly improved, the flowers are of largest size, very double waxy white, and deliciously fragrant. Each, 10 cts.; doz., 90 cts; 100, \$7.50; postpaid.

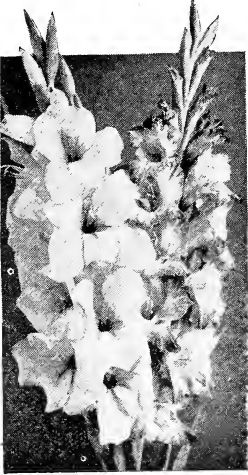
CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.—Elephant's Ear.—Grand, tropical-looking plant. A favorite for specimens on the lawn, or for bordering large sub-tropical groups. They produce enormous leaves sometimes 4 feet long by 3 feet wide; height 4 to 5 feet.

Extra Size.—9 to 11 inches in circumference. Price—Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; postpaid.

First Size.—7 to 9 inches in circumference. Price—Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; postpaid.

PEONY ROOTS IN SEPARATE COLORS, WITHOUT NAMES

	Each	Doz.	100
Exhibition Double White	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
Exhibition Double Rose Pink	.50	5.00	35.00
Exhibition Double Crimson	.50	5.00	35.00
Exhibition Double Mixed Colors.	.45	4.50	32.50



Gladioli.

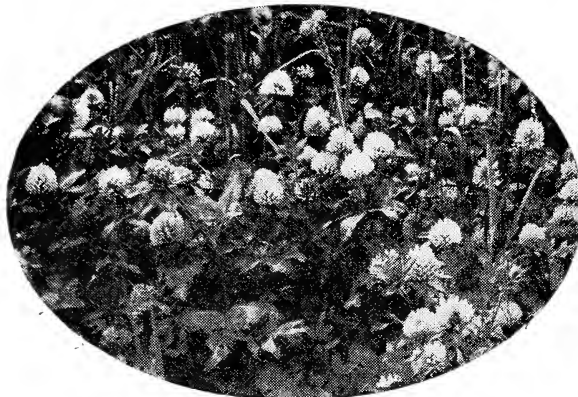
**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

B. W. Quality Tested Clover Seed

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

Our Clovers can be depended upon as they are of the highest grade and re-cleaned. Our seeds are not only of a high-germinating test, but they are also of a high purity test, giving assurance to the planter that he will receive the best seeds obtainable. This means the **Highest Quality**, the cheapest and most profitable for the planter.

Prices named are subject to change. Write for our clover prices. Mention quantity required, or we will fill orders sent us at the lowest prevailing price day order is received. Cotton socks for fine seeds at current prices.



Red Clover—Inoculation Grew It.

Red Clover.—This valuable crop is not only one of the most excellent hay and forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut for two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. Red Clover has been found particularly adapted to the northern part of the Cotton Belt; when sown alone in this section, 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Excellent results are received by sowing for hay, a mixture of one bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass with eight pounds of Red Clover to the acre. If to be used also for pasture, an addition of six pounds Red Top or Herds Grass to the above mixture will increase the pasturage. Price (purity 99½ per cent).—Postpaid: lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.05; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$16.50. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices upon request or fill orders at market prices day order is received.

Alsike Clover.—Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than Red Clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than Red Clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures, whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay. From 8 to 10 pounds should give a good stand. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike. Price—Postpaid: lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.85; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$15.50. Prices fluctuate.

White Clover.—White Clover does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is indigenous to all kinds of soils; is especially valuable and largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 pounds an acre; more largely sown with other grasses, in this case use half the amount. Price—Postpaid: lb., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$35.00. Prices fluctuate.

Crimson Clover.—You will make no mistake if you sow Crimson Clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered worth \$20.00 to \$30.00 an acre, in increased productivity, and improved mechanical condition of the soil. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of October. Fifteen pounds sows an acre. Price—Postpaid: lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$8.00. Prices fluctuate.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover.—This is valuable to sow on poor, worn-out fields, hillsides, thin woods, groves, and wet bottom lands for summer pasture and for improving the land. It does not produce enough hay in this section to make it of much value for this purpose, but it is particularly valuable for late summer grazing on land that cannot be used for other purposes. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre broadcast in March or April, and do not graze it early if you wish it to re-seed. While the plants winter-kill, it re-seeds itself and thickens every year, and will soon spread. Sow with Carpet Grass for best poor-land pasturage. Price—Postpaid: lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 1 bu. (25 lbs.) about \$6.25. Prices fluctuate.

American Alfalfa or Lucerne (the Profitable and Nutritious Hay Crop).—In the South will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay an acre each year. It enriches the soil. It's very large, branching roots penetrate far down, loosening the soil, getting plant food where other crops would be a failure. Alfalfa is a perennial, and lasts for 8 to 10 years. Sow seeds in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. Before sowing the seed, thoroughly drain, lime and inoculate, if alfalfa has never been grown on the soil you are to sow. We can supply you with the lime and Bacteria for inoculating alfalfa and clover at \$1.00 per acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.15; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) about \$14.00. Prices fluctuate.

Burr Clover.—Adapted for summer and fall seeding only. For the South, it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it re-seeds and improves in growth each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda Grass, the combination makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.65; 50 lbs., about, \$10.00. Prices fluctuate.



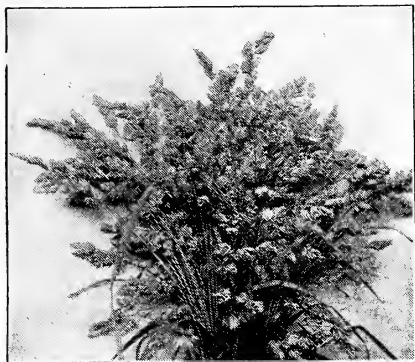
The Average Alfalfa Crop—Without and With Farmogerm.

The Difference Between an Acre of Regular Clover and an Acre of Farmogerm Clover Will Pay for the Inoculation of Five or Ten Acres Besides, and Leave the Ground Far Richer.

B. W. Quality Tested Grass Seed

When you buy Grass Seed from us you purchase the very highest quality seed money can buy; and you can rest assured that you are not sowing weeds or paying for chaff. Our seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and tested for purity and germination. The North Carolina Seed Law requires each merchant to place a tag on all field seeds showing purity and germination. We are glad of this law as it not only protects the purchaser but also the merchant handling high grade seed. It pays to plant the best, which is the kind we supply.

Prices on Grass Seed fluctuate. We will be pleased to quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received. Prices named are those ruling at the time this catalogue goes to the printer.



Orchard Grass.

Orchard Grass.—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making quick vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter. Sow 30 pounds to the acre in the spring or fall, and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 35 cts., 10 lbs., \$2.65; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), about \$3.25. Prices fluctuate.

Tall Meadow Grass.—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on light, dry soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; it may be cut twice in a season. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 45 cts.; 10 lbs., \$3.85; 1 bu. (11 lbs.), about \$4.00. Prices fluctuate.

Red Top or Herds Grass.—A grass particularly adapted to low land or damp situations. It will grow successfully on any soil that will grow other grasses or grain. Will make a valuable pasture crop. Is also used in mixtures of other grasses for hay. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top is also one of the best grasses for land that washes and hillsides. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 40 cts., 10 lbs., \$3.15; 1 bu. (30 lbs.), about \$7.75. Prices fluctuate.

Carpet Grass.—Is the most valuable grass known for permanent pastures on sandy soils of the southern Coastal Plain. It is the South's greatest year around, perennial, poor land pasture, being at least equal to Bermuda Grass in carrying capacity and feeding value and will thrive on soils where Bermuda can be made to succeed only by the use of fertilizers. Carpet Grass can be sown broadcast over present pastures, creek bottoms, or cut-over woodland without breaking up or cultivation; stands close grazing and trampling. A single plant in a single year will spread so as to form a circle 2 or 3 feet in diameter. Carpet Grass never becomes troublesome as a weed; it is very easily destroyed by plowing under. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, or to make an ideal poor land pasture sow 5 pounds of Carpet Grass and 25 pounds of Lespedeza to the acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 55 cts.; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 1 bu. (18 lbs.), about \$8.10. Prices fluctuate.

Italian Rye Grass.—This grass resembles English Rye Grass considerably. It is very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. Also fine on lawns. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 feet high. From 30 to 40 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 1 bu. (18 lbs.), about \$2.70. Prices fluctuate.

Perennial or English Rye Grass.—Good for hay and pastures, if sown on strong, moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early and lasts several years. Sow 30 lbs. to acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 1 bu. (18 lbs.), about \$2.70. Prices fluctuate.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—This grass succeeds best on limestone soil, but does well on any stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. First class for lawns or pasture. Succeeds better, however, when mixed with other grasses. Sow either in the fall or spring. 35 lbs. to 40 lbs., to the acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 50 cts., 10 lbs., \$3.85; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), about \$5.25. Prices fluctuate.

Timothy.—Very nutritious, and saleable for hay, but not so good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. Thrives best on heavy moist soils; should not be sown on light dry land. Good crops of hay are obtained if mixed with Red Top or Herd's Grass and Sapling Clover, or some grass maturing at the same time. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Price—Postpaid: lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 1 bu. (45 lbs.) about \$4.75. Prices fluctuate.

Sudan Grass.—This grass has been introduced by the Department of Agriculture, and is recommended for the hot, dry regions of the South and Southwest, although it appears to do well in almost any soil or climate. It belongs to the Sorghum family, is somewhat similar to Johnson Grass, only more thrifty, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Its root system is similar to that of millet, it being an annual grass, hence it has not the objectionable roots of Johnson Grass. It stools freely and produces the best hay of any of the Sorghum family. When sown for hay it is broadcast at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre, seeding being done in the spring. It will yield from 8 to 12 tons of hay per acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., about \$1.50. Write for price on quantity wanted.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

A permanent pasture is one of the very best paying investments that can be made on the farm. After careful experiment, the State Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following as the best mixture for this section: 8 lbs. Orchard Grass, 8 lbs. Red Top, 8 lbs. Italian Rye Grass, 8 lbs. Alsike Clover, 4 lbs. Red Clover, 4 lbs. White Clover. Total seeding per acre, 40 lbs. Try it.

For poor land, where other pasture mixtures fail, the following will give heavy, all-year-round succulent green pasture: 5 lbs. Carpet Grass, 25 lbs. Lespedeza or Japan Clover. Total seeding per acre, 30 lbs.



Sudan Grass.

Cane or Sorghums

Early Amber.—The best producer of all sorghums. Grows to a height of 10 feet and stools. Will yield several cuttings per year. Makes one of the best green feeds, or it can be cured. All sorghums require rich land in order to make a good crop. Sow either broadcast or in drills. If broadcast, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre. Sow in May or June. Price—Postpaid: 1 lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.15. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Sugar Drip.—As a feed for horses and cattle this variety has no equal. Its quality is the best, and it contains a great deal of sugar, which adds to its feeding value. It is also one of the best varieties for making syrup, giving an immense quantity, as well as the very best quality. Grows large and affords a big crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, or in drills at the rate of 1 peck per acre. Price—Postpaid: 1 lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.65. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Teosinte

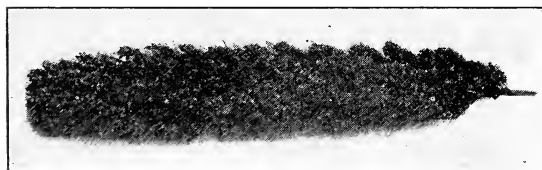
This is a valuable fodder plant, resembling corn, but with larger leaves and sweeter stalks. Much relished by stocks, either green or as dry fodder. It may be cut 5 or 6 times a year. Stalks 10 to 12 feet high. Drill in May or June, 3 pounds to the acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., about \$5.50. Write for price on quantity wanted.

Millet

A SPLENDID QUICK GROWING SUMMER HAY CROP

Golden (formerly called German Millet.)—Makes a large yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. It should be seeded thickly, one bushel per acre, and should be harvested while in bloom. If the seeds are allowed to form the stalks get hard and it does not make so good a hay. Should be sown at any time between the middle of May until the end of June at the rate of 1 bushel per acre. Millet should never be sown until the earth is warm in the spring and when continued warm weather is assured. It is also used as a catch crop after early grain or a crop which fails. It matures a crop in 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Cow peas sown with German Millet makes fine hay. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick maturing variety of Cow Peas and should be sown at the rate of 3 pecks of Millet and one bushel of Cow Peas to the acre. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), about \$3.50. Prices fluctuate.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.—Sometimes called Pencilaria, or Billion-Dollar Grass; this variety gives an enormous yield of very valuable forage. The plants grow about 12 feet high, but it may be cut at 3 feet, when it will thicken up, and may then be cut continuously until frost, giving abundant supply of rich green food. It is also valuable when used as a dry hay, but it is usually sown in drills at the rate of about 5 lbs. to the acre, or if broadcast, about 35 lbs. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.55; Prices fluctuate.



Golden Millet.

Dwarf Essex Rape

MAKES SPLENDID, NUTRITIOUS PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within 6 to 8 weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section rape can be successfully

own both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.45; 100 lbs., about \$10. Prices fluctuate.

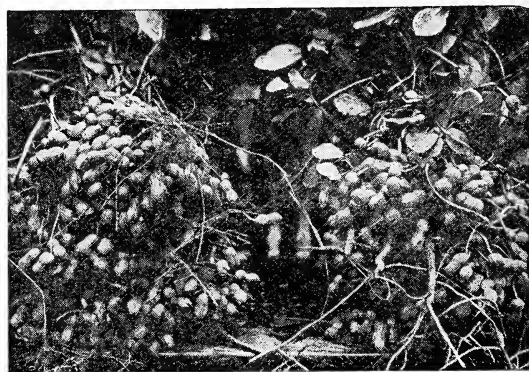
Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer; being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When the seeds are ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., about \$10.00. Prices fluctuate.

Peanuts

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3 foot rows. About 1 bushel when bought in the hull us required to plant an acre, and about 15 pounds shelled nuts. Cultivate flat, keep well worked. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.



Peanuts.

Spanish.—Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel, and yield enormously. The vines and roots make excellent food for stock. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.85; Larger quantities quoted on request.

Virginia Jumbo.—A large variety of the well-known Virginia Peanut. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.95. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Valencia.—These are dull red in color, of medium size, heavy yielder, and have long pods, sometimes having 3 or 4 nuts in a pod. It is probably the hardiest peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming popular wherever grown. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.05. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts.—Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts are growing rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier than the running varieties; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Larger quantities quoted on request.

Oats

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats.—The best spring oats, as it is the earliest, nearly rust-proof, hardy and vigorous, and yields more grain than any other spring oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price—\$1.10 bu., 10 bus. at \$1.00 per bu. Price fluctuate.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats.—This has long been the most popular variety in this State, and has now extended into all parts of the South and West. Though a winter oat, they also succeed well if sown in the spring, making surest crop if sown by March 15th. Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels to the acre. Present price—\$1.20 per bu.; 10 bu. at \$1.10 per bu. Prices fluctuate.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.—A very desirable early variety for heavy soils and low, moist grounds, where rust attacks other varieties. Yields abundantly of large, heavy grain, but does not grow as tall as the winter oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price—Bu. \$1.00; 10 bus. at 90 cts. bu. Prices fluctuate.

Appler Oats.—An early, large red oat, similar to the Rust-Proof, but harder and yields more grain. Present price—Bu., \$1.10; 10 bus. at \$1.00 per bu. Prices fluctuate.

Fulghum Oats.—This oat is of a rust-proof type, somewhat earlier than the Appler, and is a heavier yielder. Is largely used in the South. Present price—Bu., \$1.20; 10 bus. at \$1.10 bu. Prices fluctuate.

Seed Wheat

Red May, Leap's Prolific and Fultz. Present price—Bus., \$2.25.

Winter Rye

Common Winter. Present price. Bus., \$1.75.

Abruzzi. Present price. Bus., \$2.75.

Barley

Bearded Winter. Present price. Bus., \$2.00.

Spring. Present price. \$2.00.

Canada Field Peas

This variety is not considered a cow pea, but is of the English pea family. Has small seed and pods, grows 4 to 5 feet high, and makes excellent early hay; also makes splendid hog feed and early fallow. We recommend sowing Appler or Fulghum Oats with these in February or March at the rate of one bushel peas and one bushel oats to the acre. They also do well when sown in November with either wheat, rye, oats or barley. Our stock is the very best American grown seed. Price fluctuates. Present price—\$3.00 per bu.

CYCLONE BROADCAST SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save.



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you can walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated

for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Price—Postpaid, \$3.00.

Velvet Beans

THE GREATEST SOIL ENRICHING CROP

100-Day, or Speckled Velvet Bean.—Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common Velvet Beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. Price—Postpaid: Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65 cts.; pk., \$1.10; bu. about, \$3.00; not prepaid. Prices fluctuate.

Bunch Velvet Beans.—Recommended for planting in orchards or in cornfields where heavy growth is desired for forage or soil improvement, that at the same time will not cover or pull down the corn. On ordinary land it grows about two feet high, spreading out for several feet, and if planted 15 to 18 inches apart is claimed to produce nearly as much forage as the vining varieties. It is about three weeks later than the 100-day bean. The ease with which the crop can be handled compared with the running varieties makes the Bunch Velvet Bean particularly desirable. Price—postpaid: Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 80 cts.; pk., \$1.40; bu. about, \$3.25; not prepaid. Prices fluctuate.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Vetches

Sandy, or Hairy

Vetch—A nutritious and valuable forage and soil-improving crop. Makes a large and quick growth. Sown from July to November, preferably with grain, which will hold vetch off the ground. Sow 25 pounds to the acre, together with one bushel of Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 pounds, about \$20.00. Prices fluctuate.

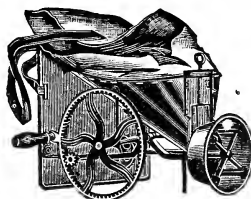
INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM



The District Agent of the N. C. Department of Agriculture advised me to try some of your Haberlandt Soy Beans.

GEO. D. DAIL,
New Bern, N. C.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts. Price—Postpaid, \$6.35.

Soy or Soja Beans

A VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS PLANT AND SUMMER FORAGE CROP

Our location in the very heart of the largest and best Soy Bean seed producing section enables us to supply the finest stock of seed offered anywhere at especially advantageous prices, quality considered. When you buy from us, you buy direct from Soy Bean headquarters.

Prices of Soy Beans are frequently changing. Write for prices when ready to buy.

The cultivation of this crop is increasing rapidly, as its value and importance for a forage crop and soil improver have become known. Soy beans are also valuable to the Southern farmer as they resist the drought and hot weather to a great extent. Soy Beans are practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration feed in one crop. Both the forage and bean crop are very nutritious; can be

sown in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 3 pecks to an acre or broadcast one and a half bushels to the acre. Thick sowing prevents stalks from growing too coarse. Often successfully

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

sown with cow peas, mixing one-half a bushel of Soy Beans to one bushel of cow peas to an acre. We list below the most popular varieties. Write for prices.

Mammoth Yellow.—A medium late variety, makes a large upright growth, ordinarily 3 to 5 feet high. Matures in 140 to 150 days. One of the best yielders we have. Particularly adapted for seed production and pasturage. Makes a heavy yield of hay but a little coarse. Particularly adapted for all the cotton section. Seed are medium large, light yellow and almost round.

Mammoth Brown.—Very similar to Mammoth Yellow in habit of growth, adaptability, yield and date of maturity. The seed are similar in size and shape and are a dull brown color.

Tar Heel Black.—A medium late variety, matures in 140 to 150 days. Grows upright three to five feet high, a heavy yielder of both seed and hay. Seed are large, jet black and slightly flattened.

Haberlandt.—Our best early variety, matures in 110 to 120 days, makes an upright bushy growth, two to three feet in height. A heavy yielder, often outyields Mammoth. Particularly adapted for seed and early hog pasture. Seed are medium size, are darker yellow than the Mammoth Yellow and have a brown hylum.



Soy or Soja Beans.

Hollybrook.—An early variety maturing about two weeks earlier than the Mammoth. Seldom grows more than three feet in height, a heavy yielder of seed but not adapted for hay as it is very coarse and woody. Seed are very similar to that of the Mammoth, but smaller.

Tokyo.—A medium late variety, maturing in 140 to 150 days. Makes a bushy growth, a good seed producer. The seed are large and greenish colored.

Virginia.—An early variety, maturing in 110 to 120 days, makes an upright growth, three to five feet in height. It is a good yielder both for seed and hay. It is our best hay bean, the stems being small it produces an excellent quality of hay. The seed are dark brown, small kidney shaped and very flat. Does not shatter badly.

Wilson's Black.—An early variety, matures in 110 to 120 days. Very similar to Virginia in habit of growth. A good hay variety and a fair yielder of seed. Does not pop out badly. Seed are black, small and flat.

Black Eyebrow.—One of our very early beans, matures in 100 to 110 days, makes a bushy growth, two to three feet in height. Makes a fair yield of seed. Particularly adapted for early hog pasture. Seed are dark brown, marked with black around the hylum.

Field or Cow Peas

Prices of Cow Peas are Frequently Changing. Write us for Prices when Ready to Buy.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

Cow Peas are too well known to give space to the value as a hay ensilage crop, their high feeding qualities and their great power of enriching the soil. We list the popular varieties below.

Black Eye.—A late variety, semi-recumbent, trails at ends of vines, leaf and stalk of medium size, dark green, bloom white. Moderate heavy yielder of hay, very heavy producer of seed. Seed are large, white and kidney shaped. Have a large black eye. Extensively grown for human food, both green and in the dry conditions.

NOTE.—The black eye varieties are very numerous but are quite similar except in size. The name applies to all white peas with black eye.

Black.—The term "Black" is also a group name. The Georgia Station describes it as follows: "A vigorous growing variety. Semi-recumbent, dark green foliage white bloom. Large Kidney shaped seed, jet black. Heavy producer of both seed and vines." Late, maturing in eastern North Carolina in 120 to 140 days.

Iron.—A tall bushy growing variety, fairly prolific. First pods maturing in about 100 days. Seed are small irregular in shape, quite hard, color light olive green to buff. Especially valuable on account of being immune to root-knot.

Brabham.—A tall prolific pea, resistant to root-knot and wilt. One of our best yielders in eastern North Carolina. Especially adapted to the sandy soils of the south. First pods mature in 90 to 100 days. Seed are buff marked with brown, smaller than whippoorwill.

Whippoorwill.—A medium early pea, a good general purpose pea, suitable for both grain and hay. Medium early, tall, and upright in habit of growth. One of our heaviest yielders in eastern North Carolina. Seed are large and more kidney shaped than the Brabham. Color, buff, marked with brown.

New Era.—An early variety, will make two crops a year. A fairly heavy producer of seed. Plants tall and rather bushy. First pods mature in about 75 days. Seeds are small kidney shaped, buff, speckled with blue.

Clay.—This is a group name applied to late varieties with buff colored seed. The Iron is not included in the Clay group. They are tall erect growers, very heavy producers of seed and hay, medium late. The seed are kidney shaped, medium size and buff colored.

Groit.—An excellent variety, our best yielder of seed in Eastern North Carolina. Plants sub-erect, bushy and very prolific. Medium early, first pods maturing in about 80 days. Seed are small angular shaped. Color is ground color of buff, marked with brown and sprinkled with minute blue specks.

I received the Soy Beans today and am certainly well pleased.

W. P. HICKS,
Moneta, Va.



B. W. Quality Seed Corn

The Result of Years of Careful Selection

Latham's Mammoth Double Eared.—After nineteen years of variety tests, in which over 100 different varieties were used, the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station recommends Latham's Mammoth Double as the heaviest yielding and most profitable field corn for this section of the State. Latham's is the result of years of careful breeding and selecting for maximum grain yield and uniformity. It requires a little longer growing season than some of our corns and commonly makes a little larger and more vigorous stalk. On medium to rich soil, it produces ordinarily two good ears to the stalk. The cob is only medium-sized and well covered with 16 to 18 straight rows filled out at both ends, and a depth of grain that gives a large percentage of heavy shelled corn. The foliage is abundant, thick and succulent. Having been originated in this section, Latham's is especially adapted to our climate and soil conditions. Our stock is especially grown for us and carefully selected.

Special Field Selected from breeding patch—Postpaid: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.50, not prepaid.

Barn Selected from breeding patch—Postpaid; Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50 not prepaid.

Currituck Horse Tooth.—The name indicates the shape and depth of the grain. A very deep grain corn, with very large ears and small cob. Besides making one of the most excellent ensilage corns, it produces a splendid yield of grain. Horse Tooth has a fine reputation among dairymen and stock feeders, giving a good length of ear and an abundance of ensilage. Price—Postpaid: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu., \$2.00 not prepaid.

Improved Golden Dent.—A corn of much prominence, and for a generation the most generally planted yellow variety. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium-wide, and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects tip against adverse weather. Makes one to two ears to the stalk. Price—Postpaid: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., 90 cts.; bu., \$2.25 not prepaid.

If it becomes necessary to replant any field of white corn, use **Norfolk Market** or **Truckers' Favorite**. See descriptions under Garden Corns.

Seed Selection.—It has always been a wonder to us why many cotton farmers were willing to plant cotton seeds without regard to selection or pedigree. They take it as it comes from the gin, generally mixed, entirely unfit for planting, and regardless whether or not the parent plants were good producers. Cotton seeds for planting are entitled to the same care in selection as is corn—we no longer take the best ears in the corn crib and plant them, but plant well-bred corn that has been selected in the field for size, type of stalk and ear, well covered ear with a good depth of grain. The same care is exercised in breeding up our stocks of cotton seeds. Plant our selected cotton seeds and get the most profit from your planting.

Selected Cotton Seed

Cook's Improved Big Boll.—The Cook is one of the few early maturing types of the large boll cottons recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for sections of the cotton belt infested or about to be infested by the boll weevil. This cotton grows a hardy, strong stalk, and fruits exceedingly well. It is not a cluster cotton, with heavy, thick foliage, but one that limbs out well, starting close to the ground. It should be planted on average fertile land in about 5-foot rows, and plants spaced about 18 inches apart. It has a good upland short staple, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch, and should average about 40 per cent lint turnout at the gin. This variety has been very generally grown in North and South Carolina for several years past, and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading varieties of cotton in the sections where it has been grown. The Experiment Station recommends it for the eastern section of this State, and every report tells about entirely satisfactory crops on all but late lands. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.), about \$2.00. Write for price on quantity required.

Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King.—In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent, where the season is short, or where the land is late maturing, an early cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of boll or length of lint. Re-Improved King will make its crop as early as any small or medium boll cotton. This is an improvement on the well-known Early King, and has been selected especially for earliness and prolificacy. It grows a plant about 30 inches high, limbs out and fruits well, and should be planted in 3 to 4 foot rows, with plants spaced about 13 to 15 inches apart. The staple runs about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and the gin turnout of lint approximately 37 per cent. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality, making its crop in a short time and opening quickly. This variety is thoroughly dependable and its reputation for earliness and yield make it a most popular and successful type for combating the weevil. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.), about \$2.00. Write for price on quantity required.

Cleveland Big Boll.—A standard early big boll variety of the medium-large boll type, which has been found to resist the cotton wilt. It grows a hardy plant with scant foliage and produces well on almost any character of soil which is early and suited to cotton culture. Plant in five foot rows and space the plants about 18 inches apart. The staple ranges from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The gin turnout runs 38 per cent lint. Our supply of this variety is limited, as our stock is secured from a small area planting the Cleveland almost exclusively. Our stock is ginned by a ginner who handles no other variety, which gives us high grade seed with a minimum of mixture. Order early. Price—Postpaid: Lb., 25 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; bu. (30 lbs.), about \$2.00. Write for price on quantity required.

We also furnish to our customers, by special request, other varieties grown in this section, which we do not carry generally in stock.

If the varieties we have described do not include the type you desire we will be glad to have you make it known to us and we will take pleasure in advising whether it can be secured in our territory.



A Seed and Soil Inoculant

That Increases Crop Production and Greatly Improves the Soil

Soil and crop experts agree that for best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it will pay all farmers to inoculate all legumes, even where they are at present successfully grown. The cost is trivial when compared with the profit it will bring you. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches, and other plants that grow their seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot away in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil for future bumper crops of corn, wheat, cotton, oats, fruits, etc.

Economical---Easy to Use

The 1-A size bottle will inoculate: Clovers 15 lbs., alfalfa 20 lbs., Canada field peas 100 lbs., vetch 60 lbs., soy beans 75 lbs.; other sizes in relative proportion. Place seed in a pile, fill bottle with water, add a little sugar, shake and moisten seeds; when dry, plant in usual way. This is infinitely easier, safer and better than the old laborious soil transfer method.

We have a special composite culture for garden peas, beans and sweet peas; ask for No. 5, 50 cts., and you will insure large, luscious peas and beans, and abundant sweet pea blossoms of wonderful coloring.

When ordering, be sure to specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate. Price—1-acre size, \$1; 3-acre, \$2.50; 12-acre, \$9. Postpaid. Full directions accompany each bottle. We recommend that you use Farmogerm.

Rasin-Monumental Fertilizers

Get our quotations and quantities required.

Potato Grower and Garden Fertilizer, 5-7-5.—The most largely used grade for early Irish Potatoes and general gardening. For the convenience of the small family gardener we are offering this brand in small packages. Price—5 lb., sack, 35 cts.; 10 lb. sack, 60 cts.; 25 lb. sack, \$1.10; 50 lb., sack, \$2.00; 100 lb. sack, \$3.50. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Potato Grower, 5-6-5.—Lower only in phosphate and somewhat cheaper.

Early Truck Grower, 5-7-3.—Especially recommended for early May peas and all quick growing vegetable crops.

Sweet Potato Special, 3-8-5.—This brand is specially prepared for sweet potatoes, but is an excellent fertilizer for peanuts and all grain crops.

Early Sweet Potato Grower, 3-8-3.—A very successful fertilizer, containing less potash, and therefore, cheaper.

Cotton and Corn Grower, 4-10-3.—The best and most popular fertilizer for cotton and largely used for corn and small grains.

16 Per Cent Acid Phosphate.—Beneficial for nearly all soils; often used alone for grain and grass crops.

Special, 2-8-2.—For use where only a lower grade of fertilizer is needed.

Cotton and Corn Grower, 4-8-4.—A well-balanced fertilizer, meeting much favor for corn, cotton, and all grain crops.

Tobacco Grower, 3-8-3.—Differs from Early Sweet Potato Grower in having 300 pounds of Cotton Seed Meal in its make-up.

Nitrate of Soda.—Largely used as a top dressing for corn, cotton and garden crops, bringing them on very rapidly, but of no permanent fertilizing value.

Raw Bone Meal.—An excellent fertilizer for trees, bushes, plants, lawns, and hay and pasture crops. Dissolves gradually, supplying food steadily during the growing season. Price—10 lbs., 65 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.20. Write for prices on larger quantities.



A superior quality of genuine Sheep Manure, dried and sterilized with all weed seeds killed. A concentrated natural fertilizer.

An ideal fertilizer for lawns, gardens, fruit and vegetables. It supplies the soil with necessary plant food and humus to make plants grow luxuriantly. Used

and recommended by landscape gardeners as a general fertilizer for amateur or professional. For lawns and gardens use 5 to 10 pounds per 100 square feet of surface.

A necessity for florists and under glass growers. Sixteen years of use by the florist trade has proven it unequalled for producing vigorous healthy growth and abundant bloom. Price 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

STIM-©-PLANT

Growers of fine flowers, shrubs and vegetables for the best markets and for exhibition, fertilize and stimulate them frequently, a little at a time. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is Stim-U-plant, an odorless, highly concentrated plant-food, in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash. The proportions are accurate, there is no wasted filler, and in this form you apply plant-food exactly when and where and as needed.

These tablets increase proportion, heighten color and improve quality immediately. Many professional and amateur growers use them extensively all the year round—from early spring until late fall outdoors, during the winter for pot plants, hot-house benches, etc. They are as fine for evergreens and other trees as for all garden and potted plants.

Simply insert tablets in soil near plants, or dissolve in water at the rate of four tablets to the gallon and apply as liquid manure. Complete directions with every package.

Order Stim-U-plant tablets with your seed and plant order. Price—Trial size, 15 cts.; small size, 25 cts.; 100 tablets, 75 cts., 1,000, \$3.50.

Insecticides, Fungicides, Etc.

BUG POISONS CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

The Sprayer's Manual.—A text book on spraying and dusting for the growers of fruits and vegetables, mailed free upon request. This book gives full and valuable information on destructive insects and plant diseases, and when and how to control them. Also describes spray materials and gives directions for their use.

Potato Spray.—Has the desirable quick-killing properties of Paris Green, the adhesiveness of Arsenate of Lead and the fungus preventative qualities of Bordeaux Mixture. Gets the bugs and blight at the same time. Unlike Paris Green, it remains on the foliage even when subjected to heavy dews or rains and future spraying becomes necessary only to protect new growth as foliage appears. Use 1 pound to 6 or 7 gallons of water. Price—1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Paris Green.—Is effective for destroying potato bugs, tobacco worms and other leaf-eating insects. Is a very strong poison, and should be used carefully. Mix 1 pound Paris Green with 50 pounds of plaster or 150 gallons of water. Price—1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Dry Arsenate of Lead.—For destroying leaf-eating insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn foliage, thus allowing stronger solutions. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Price—1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Dry Arsenate of Calcium.—Similar in many respects to Arsenate of Lead. It is especially recommended for use on seed fruits, but is liable to cause burning of tender foliage of stone fruits. It is a splendid substitute for Paris Green for spraying potatoes and will be found equally satisfactory and more economical. It is the poison used for dusting on cotton for eradicating the boll weevil. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. Price—1 lb., 45 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Dry Lime-Sulphur.—The most effective remedy for San Jose scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. This material has all the advantages of the liquid preparation, but eliminates the disadvantages and is much less expensive. It mixes with water instantly. For dormant spray use 1 pound to 4 or 5 gallons of water; for summer spraying, 1 pound to 20 gallons of water on seed fruit, 1 pound to 25 or 30 gallons of water for stone fruit. Price—1 lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.40.

Dry Bordo.—The standard Bordeaux fungicide and most effective remedy for all fungus diseases; indispensable for the control of black rot in grapes, blight in cucumbers, melons and potatoes. Also used for apple scab, bitter rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. Use 1 pound to 7 gallons of water. Price—1 lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Bordo Arsenate.—A combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead, developed especially to save the grower the time and trouble of making up and combining these mixtures. Especially recommended for fruit trees and garden crops, and is equally as effective on potatoes. Use 1 pound to 7 gallons of water. Price—1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). Destroys insects and worms injurious to garden and house plants; Potatoes, Cabbage, Tobacco, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Positively not poisonous and will not injure the foliage. Price—Lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs. pkg., 60 cts.; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Black Leaf 40.—A solution of nicotine and sulphate containing 40 per cent nicotine. A spray for all soft-bodied sucking insects and without injury to the foliage. Price—1 oz., 35 cts., makes 6 gallons of spray; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$3.50.

Stonecypher's Irish Potato Bug Killer.—Is used with satisfactory results on Potato, Cucumber, Squash, Cantaloupe, Tomato and Bean vines, Cabbage, etc. Apply lightly. Properly applied, it kills the bugs without damage to the plant. May be used either as dry powder, direct from sifted top can, or as wet spray, using one pound to 8 to 10 gallons water. Price—1 lb., pkg., 35 cts.; 1 doz., \$3.50.

Chambers' Anti-Skipper Compound.—Gives full assurance of not having any skippers on your meat during the year or as long as you keep your meat. Only one treatment required; no sacking or covering of any kind re-

quired. Will positively not dry out or toughen the meat. Will preserve and keep the meat tender as nature itself and at the same time will absolutely prevent skippers and insects on meat. Sold under a guarantee to do all we claim. Price—Small can, for 250 to 350 lbs. meats, 50 cts.; large can, for 500 to 700 lbs. meat, \$1.00.

RED WING POWDER.—For the destruction of Roaches, Flies, Bed-Bugs, Moths, Mosquitoes, Lice, Ants, Fleas and certain other insects. Harmless to mankind and animals. In the round bellows box, ready for immediate use. Price—10 cts. and 25 cts., sizes.

SPRAY-TABS

BORDEAUX-ARSENATE TABLETS

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE COMBINED
Perfect Spray Materials in Tablet Forms
SAFE—ECONOMICAL—CONVENIENT

Never before has the gardener and plant grower had the advantage of a combined insecticide and fungicide in tablet form. It eliminates much of the danger and risk which come to children, birds and stock from the ordinary loose powders and poisons.

When you apply insecticide and fungicide in one operation you save much time, labor and money. There is a saving in amount of materials used and an elimination of waste of unused portions when you use tablets and get a uniform solution always.

These tablets are made carefully according to an exact formula and there is no variation or guesswork. They are great protection for roses, flowers and shrubs.

Five SPRAY-TAPS to a pint of water makes the correct solution for spraying vegetables and truck crops such as potatoes, beets, beans and similar hardy plants. For tomatoes, vine crops and other tender vegetables use four tablets to one pint of water.

If the solution is applied at intervals of ten days or two weeks during the first half of crop life much injury by leaf-chewing insects and fungi will be avoided.

SPRAY-TAPS are packed in one size—30 cts.

RAT CORN



mummifies them and they simply dry up. Price—25 cts. and 50 cts., sizes.



SAVE MONEY BY SAVING CROPS.

It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone to the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if Rax is given a chance.

While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is harmless to human beings, domestic animals, poultry, and birds. It may be used anywhere with complete safety.

Within a few days after eating food prepared with Rax, rats and mice become feverish and seek the open air. Thus they never die indoors—always outside.

Directions are furnished with each package. One bottle is enough for an ordinary house; allow one bottle to each 500 feet of floor space in large barns, mills, etc. Price 75 cts. per bottle, postpaid.

HAND SPRAYER—

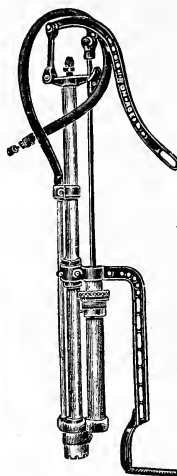
Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 60 cts. By express, 50 cts.

Hand Sprayer.**Auto Spray No. 1**

AUTO SPRAY No. 1.—Accepted as the standard in compressed air sprayers and fully guaranteed by the manufacturers. Useful in spraying trees, crops, whitewash and disinfectants. Recommended not alone because of its durability, but for its efficiency, which is far ahead of any other machine of this type.

Galvanized tank with Auto Pop (weight 12 lbs.), Price, \$7.00. 2-ft. brass extension, per length 60c.

AUTO SPRAY No. 6.—A splendid brass bucket pump sprayer with 3 feet of hose; has two nozzles, one to be used when a single stream spray is desired, and one for a mist spray. The pump sprays on both the up and down stroke. Weight 7 lbs. Price \$5.50.



IRON AGE No. 26.—Fits any pail or bucket. The strongest solutions do not affect this sprayer which is entirely constructed of brass. It is so constructed that a uniform pressure and continuous spray is maintained with little effort on part of operator. The agitator in the bottom keeps the material thoroughly mixed at all times. It is of best material and workmanship throughout.

Price, \$8.50 complete.

AUTO SPRAY No. 5.—A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying water paint, insecticides and whitewash, disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit.—Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose, extension pipe and strainer. Price—\$9.50.

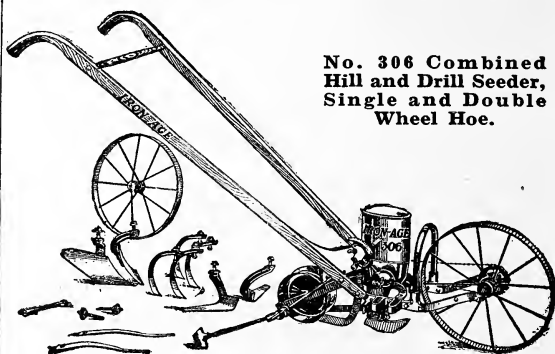
Bucket Outfit.—Same as above but without tank. By mail postpaid, \$6.00.; by express \$5.80.

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

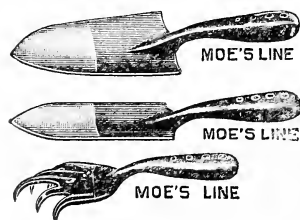
**No. 19-C. Wheel Cultivator and Flow.**

A popular, low-priced tool of great strength. Will do plowing in light soils, will open furrows for seed or fertilizer. Complete set of tools as shown in illustration. The 24-inch wheel travels easily over rough ground. A very practical tool, easily operated by men, women or children, and will last a long time. Price \$5.75.

Send for new booklet, "Modern Gardening with IRON AGE Tools" shows the full line of these celebrated Seeders and Wheel Hoes.

**No. 306 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe.**

Sows with wonderful accuracy any small garden or flower seed either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Has our latest improved positive force feed. Will not injure seed. Index can be set to sow exactly as you want it. As a seeder, it opens furrow, plants seed in hills or drills, covers seed, packs soil and marks next row, all in one operation. Has long hardwood handles, with full plow-shaped grips. Seed hopper can be easily removed and any of the accompanying tools attached making either a double or single wheel hoe. Capacity of seed hopper, 2 quarts. Price \$19.00.

ALL STEEL GARDEN TROWELS AND WEEDERS

Heavy pressed steel black enamel finish with polished points. No loose wood handles.

No. 80 Ga den trowel, 6 in. blade. Each, 35 cts.

No. 81 Transplanting Trowel. Each, 30 cts.

No. 82 Garden Weeder. Each, 35 cts.

No. 83 Set of Three Tools, 75 cts.

LAWN MOWERS—KEEN KUTTERS

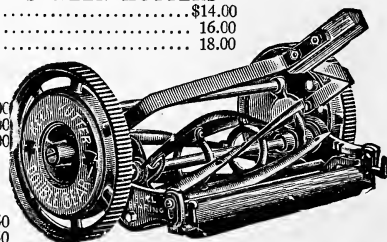
14-in. cut	.....\$14.00
16-in. cut	.....16.00
18-in. cut	.....18.00

OAK LEAF MOWER

14-in. cut	...\$12.00
16-in. cut	...13.00
18-in. cut	...14.00

RUNEASY LAWN MOWER

14-in. cut	...\$7.50
16-in. cut	...8.50

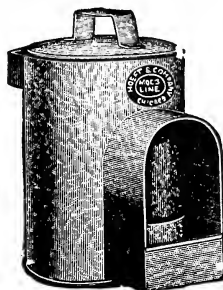


Poultry Drinking Fountains

STAR FOUNTAIN & FEEDER—



Made of a single piece of heavy metal. No solder, no seams, no loose parts. Suitable for feed as well as water. Little chicks can not drown. Fits any Mason jar in 1 Pint, 1 Quart, and 2 Quart sizes. No. 32—(Glass jar not included), each 10c



WALL FOUNTAIN—The covered outlet keeps out dust and dirt, and a removable plate prevents any floating rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir.

No.	Capacity.	Each.
97	2 Quarts	\$.50
98	1 Gallon .....	.75
99	2 Gallons	1.00

BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS—

The round taper shape prevents damage from freezing. Made in two pieces accurately formed. Easily filled and cleaned.

No.	Capacity.	Each.
19	1 Quart	\$.35
20	2 Quarts .....	.45
24	1 Gallon .....	.70



WALL FOUNTAIN

No. 26A—A practical and convenient fountain. Has removable bottom, easily kept clean. Capacity about 1 gallon.

Each \$.75

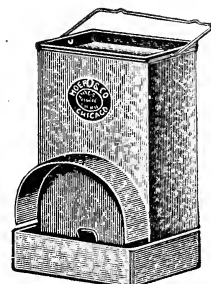
No. 74—A large fountain, capacity 5 gallons. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Easy to fill and nothing to get out of order.

Each \$2.00

DROP BOTTOM FOUNTAIN—

Drop Bottom, easy to fill and to clean. Has wire handle and may be hung on the wall out of the litter and dirt.

No.	Capacity.	Each.
40	2 Quarts	\$.90
41	1 Gallon	1.15
42	2 Gallons	1.35



Poultry Feeders and Mash Hoppers



BABY CHICK FEEDERS—A great feed saver, and can also be used for water or milk. Accurately stamped with dies. Top fits snugly, yet is easily taken off for filling and cleaning.

No.	Each.
11 Diam., 6 in. (with 8 holes) ..	\$.15
12 Diam., 8 1/4 in. (with 12 holes) ..	.25

SINGLE FEEDING TROUGHS

For chicks and growing stock. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges, and can be hung on the wall. Sliding top.

No. 55—Length, 12 in.	Each.....	\$.35
No. 56—Length, 18 in.	Each.....	.45
No. 57—Length, 24 in.	Each.....	.65

DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGHS

Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

No. 58—Length, 12 in.	Each.....	\$.50
No. 59—Length, 18 in.	Each.....	.65
No. 60—Length, 24 in.	Each.....	.75



DRY MASH HOPPERS

A strictly high quality hopper, properly designed. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach, and the taper shape of the hopper prevents the feed from clogging. Height, 19 in.

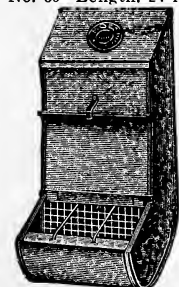
No. 35—Width, 8 1/2 in.	Each.....	\$1.50
No. 36—Width, 12 in.	Each.....	2.00
No. 37—Width, 24 in.	Each.....	2.80

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

No. 45—A special feed hopper and grit box for baby chicks. Thoroughly well made, no solder used in its construction.

Two Compartments. Each..... \$.45

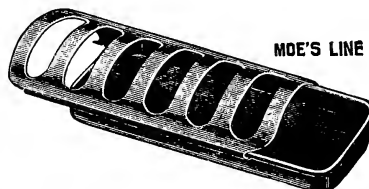
No. 9—Economical and practical for feeding grit, shells, etc., keeps the fowls in prime, healthy condition. Three Compartments. Each.... \$1.00



SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS

Accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Top slides off, so pan is easily filled and cleaned.

No. 21—Length, 12 in.	Each.....	\$.45
No. 22—Length, 18 in.	Each.....	.65
No. 23—Length, 24 in.	Each.....	.90



MOE'S LINE



WATER AND FEED CUP

No. 61—Fine for Exhibition coops. Capacity, about 1 Pint. Galvanized Cup. Each..... \$.18

IDEAL POULTRY PUNCH

No. 39—Ideal Punch—A New Improved Punch. Work easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length, 3 1/2 in. Nickel plated. Each \$.50



POULTRY PUNCH

No. 38—A popular and practical Punch. Makes a clean perforation and does not bruise the foot. Each \$.25



REGAL EGG CARRIERS

This "Safety First" box is adapted to either Parcel Post or Express use and can be used time after time. We believe it to be the safest and most durable egg carrier on the market. It is so strong that it will more than bear your own weight, and so safe that when filled with eggs, it will withstand the severest jolt without breaking an egg.

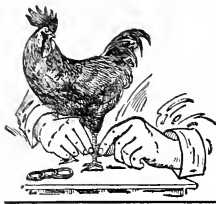
15-Egg Size	\$.20
30-Egg Size .....	.40
50-Egg Size .....	.70
100-Egg Size	1.25

We can furnish Oat Sprouters, Automatic Feeders and Fountains, Trap Nests, and many other supplies. Write for prices.

Postage is not included in prices on Poultry Supplies. If by mail, add postage.

CELLULOID COLORED LEG BANDS

Best quality. Made of Celluloid in Six sizes and Ten colors—White, Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Red, Pink, Garnet, Green, Yellow, Purple.



(Sizes.)	
Asiatic	12 Bands....\$.15
American	25 Bands.... .30
Mediterranean	50 Bands.... .50
Bantam	100 Bands.... .75
	500 Bands.... 3.60
	1000 Bands.... 7.00
Pigeon	12 Bands....\$.10
Baby Chick	25 Bands.... .20
	50 Bands.... .35
	100 Bands.... .50
	500 Bands.... 2.25
	1000 Bands.... 4.00

ALUMINUM LEG BANDS



No. 130—Aluminum, with extra large raised numbers. Easy to read, adjustable for any size fowl. Quickly applied.



Pkg. of 12	25	50	100	500	1000
Price ..	.15	.25	.45	.75	3.50 6.00

SELF-LOCKING LEG BANDS

12 Bands, Any Size.....	\$.15
25 Bands, Any Size.....	.25
50 Bands, Any Size.....	.45

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS

A free complete correspondence course treating of every phase of poultry culture is offered by us to Ful-O-Pep feeders. Write for information.

To get the best results **feed it dry**, just as it comes from the bag. Do not wet or feed as a wet mash as results will not prove satisfactory. Never mix anything with **Ful-O-Pep DRY MASH**—not a particle of any other ingredient. To do so will throw **Ful-O-Pep DRY MASH** out of balance and your fowls will fail to respond from its use. **Ful-O-Pep DRY MASH** must be the main feed very day—nothing mixed with it and nothing except **Ful-O-Pep SCRATCH FEED** fed with it. By long continued experiments, our poultry experts have discovered just what is necessary to produce a feed that will enable the hen to shell out eggs in large numbers and hatchable ones at that. We learned much by watching the hen while on free range balancing her own ration. **Ful-O-Pep DRY MASH** combines the same egg-producing properties that the hen picks up for herself when on free range.

Write for prices on quantity wanted.

FUL-O-PEP Scratch Grains.

This feed has been formulated to be fed in conjunction with **Ful-O-Pep DRY MASH** for best results. It contains corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, Kaffir corn, sunflower seeds, etc., in just the right proportion to suit the hen's taste and balance with her ration of **Ful-O-Pep DRY MASH**. This we believe is the finest quality scratch feed ever offered to poultrymen and we strongly urge that it be fed as the evening meal in place of all other feeds. Feed about one quart to each dozen fowls about one hour before roosting time. **Do not feed at any other time.** Write for prices.

FUL-O-PEP Chick Feed.

This feed is composed of a variety of grains such as finely cracked corn, wheat, pinhead oats and fish. Feed it following the first three days of **Ful-O-Pep GROWING MASH** by scattering in a few inches of litter, gradually increasing depth of litter and quantity of **Ful-O-Pep CHICK FEED** as chicks become older and stronger. In preparing this feed the utmost care is taken to assure poultrymen that in **Ful-O-Pep CHICK FEED** they will have a feed that is **JUST RIGHT**. Write for prices.

FUL-O-PEP Growing Mash.

When the chicks are one day old place **Ful-O-Pep GROWING MASH** where they can help themselves at will. Keep it before them day in and day out. There is no danger of them eating too much. This feed provides the necessary bone and muscle building material and makes young chicks grow as they never grew before. Feed it until pullets are matured and ready to go on the mash. After the tenth day cut down the fine chick feed ration to two feedings a day—morning and evening. At four weeks of age, cut down grain ration to one feeding a day.

Caution: For best results, it is important not to allow the Mash Feeders to become empty at any time. Remember **Ful-O-Pep GROWING MASH**, not **GRAIN FEED** makes the large boned chicks.

Complete Line of Caro Vet Standard Remedies

Learn to Doctor Your Own Stock. Farmers' Veterinary Guide Tells How—Copy Mailed Free.

With a little more confidence, a bit more of instruction and with an effective remedy handy, most stock ailments can be diagnosed and successfully treated without a veterinary surgeon, in a short time, without delay and at very little expense. The thoughtful farmer or stockman keeps a line of simple effective veterinary remedies handy for ready use. He saves in the long run. Send for your free copy of the Farmers' Veterinary Guide now.

Caro-Vet Remedies are prescriptions which have been found the most effective treatments in the professional practice of licensed graduate veterinarians of long and successful experience. They are sold with a positive guarantee of satisfactory results or money refunded. These remedies, if compounded as prescriptions at drug stores, would cost from three to five times the prices quoted here.

Colic No. 1, 8 oz.....	\$.75
Colic No. 2, 8 oz.....	.75
Hemostat (to stop bleeding) 8 oz.....	.50
Liniment, 8 oz.....	.50
Liniment, 16 oz.....	.75
Pig Scours, 16 oz.....	.50
Mange Treatment, 8 oz.....	.50
Influenza and Distemper, 16 oz.....	1.00
Disinfectant, 8 oz.....	.50
Disinfectant, 16 oz.....	.75
Antiseptic Dusting Powder, 4 oz.....	.50
Vermifuge (worm powder) for Horses and Mules, 6 oz	.50
Condition Powder for Horses, Mules and Cattle, 32 oz	.75
Swine Condition Powder, 8 oz.....	.25
Antiseptic Ointment, 2 oz.....	.50
Egg Producer (Poultry Powder) small size.....	.30
	Large size.... .50
Swine Laxative and Purgative, 32 oz.....	.50

National Hog Remedy.—Price—\$1.00.

MacNair's Chicken Powder.—Life to chickens and turkeys; death to hawks. Price—\$1.00 and 50 cts.

Pratt's Egg Preserver.—Price—50 cts.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-acea.—Price \$1.50, 75 cts., and 25 cts.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.—Price—50 cts. and 25 cts.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer.—Price—25 cts.

Dr. Hess White Diarrhoea Remedy.—Price—25 cts.

Dr. Hess Roup Remedy.—Price—25 cts.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.—Price 60 cts.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser.—Price—50 cts.

Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick.—Price—25 cts.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

We carry at all times a full line of all requisites for the successful poultry and stock raiser, and each item especially selected for its superiority and quality. Lack of space prevents proper description here, but we are in a position to take care of your needs. The market on feeds being unsettled, it is impossible to name definite prices for any future date. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Our stock includes: Alfalfa Meal, Beef Scraps, Fish Meal, Crushed Oyster Shell, Poultry Grit, Charcoal, Ground Oats, Feed Wheat, Corn and Oats, Wheat Middlings and Bran, Molasses Feed Dairy Rations, Beet Pulp, Cotton Seed Hulls and Meal, etc.



Raise all Your Baby Chicks- Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

This original "baby food for baby chicks" has taken all the guess, worry and loss out of raising baby chicks. Made of sweet, wholesome, purest ingredients in the most modern poultry feed mill in America and mechanically predigested, it is life insurance for chicks. Millions of pounds of



Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food



are used annually by successful poultrymen all over the world. Use it for your chicks for the first month or six weeks and watch results. Every ounce is full of bone, muscle, feather and health builders. Chicks grow strong, uniform, vigorous and sturdy, and are free from leg weakness, pasting up and digestive troubles. You'll pay for the food in the chicks you'll save.

Beware of imitations, there are none so good. Pratts is guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Equally good for young turkeys, guineas, ducks, pheasants and game birds. A perfect "baby food" for young fowls.

In packages and 14, 25, 50 and 100-lb. bags.



For birds that are "off their feed," out of condition or need bracing for the show, use

Pratts Condition Tablets

Keep them on hand always. 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Scaly leg is unsightly and contagious.

Pratts Scaly-Leg Ointment

Will cure it in a few days. 30c. and 60c. a box.



For "rattling" or "whistling" in the throat,

Pratts Bronchitis Tablets

furnish quick relief.

25c. and 50c. a box.



PRATTS 51ST YEAR OF SERVICE

Pratts Preparations mean Health Poultry Health means Profit



The most destructive of all chick diseases can be prevented by the use of

Pratt's White Diarrhea Tablets

in the drinking water for the first couple of weeks. Proven by years of success, it will save you many dollars and chicks. Guaranteed. 25c. and 50c. packages.

"Sorehead" or Chicken-Pox is dangerous contagious and kills thousands of valuable fowls.

Pratt's Sore-Head Chicken Pox Preparation



is a safe, sure and powerful article for the successful treatment of this disease. Keep this standard preparation constantly on hand so you can treat your hens promptly.

30c. and 60c. packages.



Don't lose chicks because of "gapes." Use

Pratt's Gape Compound

an effective, easy remedy that will prevent further losses and save the sick chicks. Try it.

25c. and 50c. packages.

Red mites, fleas, lice, blue bugs, ticks and other blood-sucking vermin cannot exist where

Pratt's Red Mite Special

is used. Paint or sprayed around the poultry house, on nests, roosts, etc., it is sure death to all mites and lice. Powerful, efficient, lasting. Use it where others have failed. It will surprise you.

55c. a quart; 95c. a 1/2 gallon; \$1.50 a gallon.



For indigestion, sour crop, diarrhea and bowel troubles commonly called "CHOLERA"

Pratt's Special Compound

gives quick, effective relief. Easy to use. Certain in action. Guaranteed.

25c. and 50c. packages.

For lice on baby chicks use

Pratt's Head Lice Ointment

Specially made for the tender skins of chicks. Soothing and healing, 30c. a box.



PRATTS 51ST YEAR OF SERVICE



Successful Poultrymen Use Pratts Poultry Preparations

For Health and Eggs **Pratts Poultry Regulator**



has no equal. It is the world's original poultry regulator and has been the standard for over 50 years. It is a natural tonic supplying numerous health necessities required by heavy laying hens. Tones up system, regulates bowels aids digestion, sharpens appetite, wards off disease and increases vitality. Use it the year round for breeders, layers and growing stock.

25c., 50c., \$1.10 packages; 12 lb. pail, \$1.65; 25 lb. pail, \$3.00; 100 lb. drum, \$10.00.



Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

is powerful, economical, non-poisonous and non-irritating. For use on poultry, in dustbaths, nests, etc. Rids poultry of all ages, dogs, cats, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep of lice, ticks and other insect pests. Can also be used on vines, plants and flowers.

In sifter top cans at 30c. and 60c.

Cleanliness Means Poultry Health

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

insures poultry health. It is a cheap, powerful, non-poisonous disinfectant. Spray it about poultry houses, roosts, dropping boards, nests and wherever a strong disinfectant is needed. A deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Effective in the treatment of roup, cold and contagious diseases.

Quart, 55c.; half-gallon, 95c.; gallon, \$1.60.



Save Your Birds from Heavy Roup Losses

Pratts Roup Tablets (or Powder)



Use it as a treatment or a preventive. A simple, powerful remedy with a long record of success in the treatment of colds, roup, diphtheria, catarrh, etc. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back.

25c. and 50c. packages.



PRATTS 51ST YEAR OF SERVICE



Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts

Pratts Perfect Poultry Feeds Make Chicks Grow and Hens Lay

Pratts are the highest quality poultry feeds made in America. Backed by over 50 years experience with poultry, with every ingredient carefully selected and processed in the most modern poultry feed mill in the United States they are scientifically and practically correct. Pratts feeds give results when others fail and are better than the best you ever used. There is a Pratt feed for every poultry need and every age of fowl. Start your birds on Pratts and follow the Pratt system if you want real success and profit.

Start your chicks on

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

(See opposite page for description)

and after the husky little fellows are about a month old switch them to



Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash

Made of the most wholesome ingredients, it supplies an abundance of every element needed for making bone, muscle, feathers and health. Insures vigor and quick, uniform growth. Feed Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash and watch them grow. When they are matured give them



Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash

the food that "makes eggs." Every ounce is real food that nourishes and keeps your hens laying and healthy. It is so appetizing the hens eat it greedily and the more they eat the more they lay. You fill the hopper and the hens will fill the nest. Fine for moulting hens and breeding stock. Most economical judged by eggs and profit. Pratts is a real "laying mash." There is none "just as good."



Pratts Scratch Feeds are good clean feeds with no grit, dirt, charcoal, shell or other cheap or useless filler. There is a Pratt Scratch Feed to be used with every Pratt Buttermilk Mash, with which they form perfect balanced rations. Sweet, clean, honestly made feeds.

Pratts Chick Size Scratch Feed for Baby Chicks.

Pratts Intermediate Size Scratch Feed for growing and Laying Stock.

Pratts Large Size Scratch Feed for Laying Hens.



Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts

Conkey's

THE ORIGINAL

BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

Raises Husky Chicks

A *Ready Prepared Mash* for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. This remarkable feed—originated by Conkey and prepared through processes controlled and used exclusively by Conkey is a complete ration—containing all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants, etc.



THIS superior chick mash was the first commercial poultry feed containing buttermilk—that is why we call it the only **ORIGINAL** buttermilk starting feed.

Conkey's did not "just happen"—it is a scientifically-balanced feed as clean and wholesome and as conscientiously-prepared as "infant food." Selected, plump grains, ground to proper fineness, are combined with other ingredients so as to make the feed readily digestible, palatable and nutritious. **TASTE** it, **SMELL** it, that's the way to judge a chick feed.

Conkey's carries buttermilk in just the right proportion as an aid in prevention of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea, "leg weakness," etc. The buttermilk is Semi-Solid buttermilk, blended with the other ingredients by the **ORIGINAL** process in such a way as to preserve the appetizing, tonic, and other properties of the newly-churned product.

The moisture in the buttermilk is drawn off by the exclusive Conkey process in such a way as not to subject it to the terrific heat usually required in "drying" buttermilk.

Lactic acid in buttermilk is described as an "Intestinal broom" which sweeps away unfriendly bacteria and disease germs in the delicate digestive tract. Buttermilk is also rich in one of the vitamins necessary to growing birds. It is a wonderful appetizer, aid to digestion and flesh builder.

However, it is not the buttermilk nor the other ingredients alone that causes people to declare that their chicks *grow twice as fast* on Conkey's.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, 12%; Crude Fibre, 4%; Crude Fat 3%; Nitrogen Free Extract, 56%; Carbohydrates, 60%.

Ingredients

Semi-Solid Buttermilk, pinhead oatmeal, a special wheat middlings whole corn meal, corn feed meal and granulated bone.

It is not the buttermilk alone that protects the chicks from disease during the first critical eight weeks. The secret is in the combination of these materials by the Conkey method—the balancing of the ration, as Conkey alone knows how.

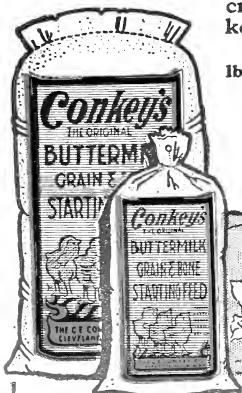
Don't be influenced by "cheaper" imitations labeled "buttermilk"—that word may be used to deceive unwary buyers—to cover up a multitude of "sinful" grains, mill sweepings, poisonous weed seeds, musty screenings, worthless by-products, or other poor material having little or no nutritive value.

Conkey's is so palatable that one poultryman said it ought to be used for "breakfast food." One woman wrote: "My chicks just love Conkey's. It is so tasty, and my, how they do grow! Better still, we didn't have a single loss in the present hatch, no White Diarrhea or other bowel troubles like before we began using Conkey's."

FEED IT FIRST 8 WEEKS

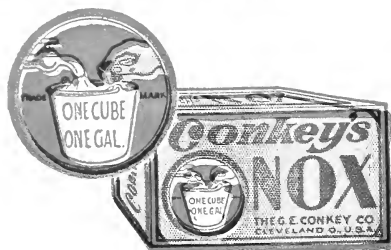
Conkey's is all the chicks need the first eight weeks except greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter for exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add green stuff and in the fourth week finely cracked chick grains, like Conkey's Chick Grains.

Packed in convenient sizes from 2½ lbs. up. Buy 1½ lbs. for every chick. Ask or write for prices.



Conkey's NOX

THE NEW
SOLIDIFIED DISINFECTANT
AND STOCK DIP



Here at last is a high-grade disinfectant in solid form. A little cube—only an inch square—mixed in water makes a gallon of dip or disinfectant with a co-efficient of 5.25, making it 2 to 3 times as strong as most coal-tar disinfectants.

No fuss and bother with heavy, leaky cans and steel drums. No waste, no guessing as to mixture. A saving on freight and packing charges.

Conkey's Nox is made of imported oils—noted for their uniformity—and concentrated by an exclusive, patented process.

Conkey's Nox is of a nature similar to Conkey's Nox-i-cide, but in a condensed, more effective, more easily-handled form. It is also over two times as strong, giving Nox an even wider range of uses than Nox-i-cide.

The presentation of this newer, better way is another Conkey achievement that ranks with the discovery of Conkey's world-famous Roup Remedy and other Conkey products. In this, Conkey, as usual, leads the way to improved methods.

Packages, 6 cubes, 25c; 15 cubes, 60c; 30 cubes, \$1.00; 75 cubes, 2½ lbs., \$1.75; 150 cubes, 5 lbs., \$3.25. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Ask for special prices on larger quantities.



Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

For dangerous, contagious sorehead or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pian. Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for the sores.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lb. powder) \$3.50 or 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid.



Conkey's Blackhead Remedy

Turkey breeders should have a package on hand as blackhead is deadly in advanced stages. Should be given regularly to growing poults.

Packages, 50c; 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy

This prescription rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy conditions. Give it as soon as you suspect worms—it will help the whole flock.

Packages, 25c, 50c, 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size, (5 lbs.) \$2.75; \$2.85 postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect.

Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but increases the egg yield very materially. If you are not employing this method, try it and be convinced.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5-lbs.) \$2.75; \$2.90 postpaid.

Conkey's WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY



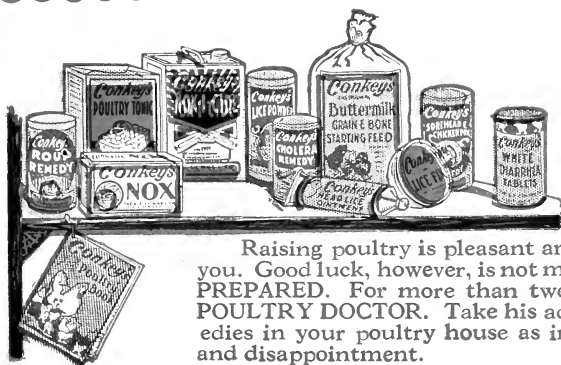
Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years.

After getting a start diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water until the danger period is past.

This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and in treatment of coccidiosis, a diarrhetic condition which attacks chicks similarly to White Diarrhea, but which differs from White Diarrhea in that a principal symptom is bloody droppings rather than white.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size (1200 Tablets) \$3.50; \$3.60 postpaid.

Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House



Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of BEING PREPARED. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been THE POULTRY DOCTOR. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable and we can guarantee them as follows:

Your money refunded cheerfully if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.



Conkey's ROUP REMEDY



When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. Cold, rainy weather and changeable conditions intensify Roup. When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor them-

selves and others are protected from catching the disease. Better still, always at the first sign of "roupy weather," place Conkey's Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventive.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00; breeder size (5-lb. can) \$5.75. All postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Pills

For treating individual cases and for use at shows when birds develop colds. These pills have saved many a valuable bird.

Packages 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid; breeder size (1000 pills) \$3.00, \$3.10 postpaid.



Conkey's Canker and Bronchitis Remedy

This splendid remedy checks cankerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. This remedy is Conkey's Specific for bronchitis. Also desirable in treating individual cases of Roup and for use at shows for colds.

Package 50c Postpaid.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy

So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the drinking water.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size 5 lbs., \$2.50; \$2.65 postpaid.

Conkey's NOX-I-CIDE Mite Liquid, Dip, Disinfectant



Every poultry yard, ranch, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkey's Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

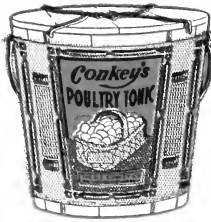
For poultrymen, Nox-i-cide is indispensable as a red mite destroyer—paint it on the roosts and spray it into cracks. Spray premises daily when disease is present and once a week as a preventive of red mites, ticks, "bluebug" and disease epidemics.

As a veterinary wash in treating swine, sheep, stock, etc., Nox-i-cide is widely used. Sheep raisers, swineherds, cattlemen and others praise it highly as a dip.

Try it for household use—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

Cans, Pint 45c; Quart 70c; 1/2 Gallon \$1.15; Gallon \$1.80; 5 Gallon \$8.75; 10 Gallon \$17.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Ask for Prices on Sprayers



Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps birds to get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, by better digestion and assimilation.

Conkey's Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff" to overstimulate the birds and break down their health. Conkey's builds on a natural, healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying. Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

Buy it by the pail. Packages, 25c, 50c, \$1.00; pails, 12-lb. \$1.60; 25-lb. \$3.00; bags, 50-lb. \$5.00; 100-lb. \$9.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkey's Gape Remedy

Don't try to extract gapes with a wire or feather when you can get such an effective remedy as Conkey offers. This remedy comprises two powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks causes them to dislodge the worms in windpipe by coughing, the other is a tonic powder which is mixed in the feed—to help the bird build up its resisting powers.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Limberneck Remedy

For limberneck (or ptomaine poisoning) this remedy should be on hand in your Conkey Corner at all times as Limberneck must be treated promptly.

Packages, 50c; 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Conditioner

Highly concentrated fowl-regulator, blood-purifier and nerve food, to build up birds in a rundown condition or for fowls recovering from disease. Splendid for putting birds in condition for shows, and sustaining them during exhibition.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Fly Knocker

Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen, and sheep raisers declare this to be the best investment they make—animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production, while growing stock unquestionably fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects.

Cans—qt. 60c; ½ gal. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

This ointment applied to birds' legs in a few treatments will kill the parasites responsible for the trouble and heal up the legs with a healthy lustre.

Package, 25c Postpaid.

Conkey's Stock Tonic

A general conditioner of real merit for live stock.

Packages, 25c, 50c; pails, 12 lb. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$3.45; bags, 50 lb. \$5.25; 100 lb. \$10.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Conkey's LICE POWDER



For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks—wherever body lice must be overcome.

Packages, 10c, 25c, 50c; pails 12-lb. \$1.40; 25-lb. \$2.75. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid

For painting roosts, fittings, inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate.

Cans—qt. 60c, 2-qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$7.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

For overcoming and preventing murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks.

Packages, 10c, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Fix

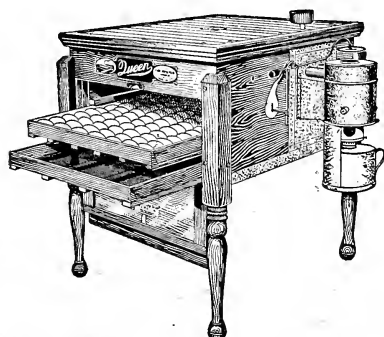
A preparation in ointment form for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month.

Packages, 25c, 50c postpaid.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks With Cheap Incubators

Use a **QUEEN** Famous for
Big Hatches of Strong, Healthy Chicks That Live and Grow

INCUBATORS



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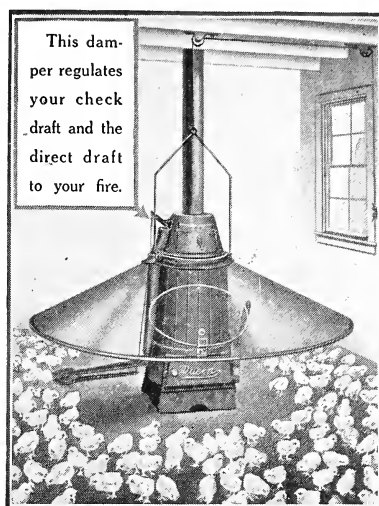
These are hot-water machines, well made of Californian red wood, has durable copper tank, double walls and nursery; easy to operate and hatches strong, healthy chicks. An excellent machine. Complete descriptive and illustrated catalogue sent on request.

QUEEN INCUBATORS		Capacity	Price
No. 1.....	85 Eggs	\$27.50	
No. 2.....	135 Eggs	37.50	
No. 3.....	180 Eggs	44.50	
No. 4.....	275 Eggs	57.75	
No. 5.....	400 Eggs	68.00	
No. 25.....	600 Eggs	103.00	
No. 35.....	800 Eggs	132.00	
No. 45.....	1000 Eggs	157.00	

STYLE K QUEEN INCUBATORS		Capacity	Price.
No. 20.....	70 Eggs	\$16.50	
No. 21.....	130 Eggs	27.50	
No. 22.....	220 Eggs	36.50	

C. H. Minor, Cantonsville, Md., writes:
"I put 85 eggs in one of your Queens and hatched 85 chicks. Every chick is living to date. I guess your machines are all to the good."

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STANDARD COLONY BROODER STOVE.

Burns hard wood, coal or gas. It is self feeding and self regulating; saves labor, time and fuel. Ask for descriptive pamphlet.

No. 1—Capacity, 600 Chicks.....	\$21.50
No. 2—Capacity, 1200 Chicks.....	26.50

INDOOR LAMP-HEATED BROODERS

No. 7—Capacity, 125 Chicks.....	\$19.50
No. 8—Capacity, 165 Chicks.....	22.70
No. 9—Capacity, 250 Chicks.....	25.55

Garden, Home Ground and Farm Books

GARDEN GUIDE (Amateur Gardener's Handbook.) Compact, complete, unrivaled. Contains exhaustive chapters on the Home Vegetable and Fruit Gardens, with many original garden plans. Pruning, Propagation, Fertilizers, Insect Pests, Planning the Home Ground, Favorite Flowers, Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, Rustic Furniture, Tools, Canning and 1001 other garden factors covered. Handsome cover. Over 275 teaching illustrations. 360 pages. Splendid features of Garden Guide are the layouts (plans) for vegetable, flowers and fruit gardens. These are real workable plans and far superior to those which go the rounds of the press. Price paper cover, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10; cloth cover, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.65.

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING. The book contains 91 photographs, 67 sketches and 33 plans, 19 of which are Planting Plans with Planting Keys.

Written for the man or woman of average means. Takes up in a simple, logical way all the elements that enter into the beautifying of properties, starting with the locating and placing of the house or building, and leading the reader by easy stages through the subsequent steps necessary to create a pleasing whole. Price, \$2.50; Postpaid, \$2.65.

A LITTLE BOOK OF ANNUALS. Written for the increasing throng of amateurs who grow flowers for the love of them. A reliable guide through the season of annual bloom. A handsome, carefully written, thoroughly edited, freely illustrated, accurately indexed book of 128 pages. Price, paper, \$1.00; ppd., \$1.10; cloth, \$1.25; ppd., \$1.35.

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COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE. Over 300 illustrations, 560 pages, printed on handsome coated paper and durable bound.

A practical manual for the retail grower, based on the author's thorough grasp of the everyday problems and possibilities ahead of the grower, combined with his extensive cultural knowledge. Price, \$5.00, postpaid.

BULBOUS PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN. Price, paper, 15 cts.; postpaid, 20 cts.

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MILADY'S HOUSE PLANTS. An instructive book for women on successful culture of plants in the homes. Price, paper, 75 cts.; postpaid, 80 cts.; cloth, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10.

PLANT CULTURE. Heavily illustrated. 444 pages. A working handbook of everyday practice for the florist and gardener, and those who intend to grow plants and flowers in the greenhouse or garden as a means of obtaining a livelihood. Price, \$3.50; postpaid, \$3.65.

THE BLOSSOM CIRCLE OF THE YEAR IN SOUTHERN GARDENS. Cloth binding, 200 pages, illustrated. First and only book dealing exclusively with methods, materials and problems of southern ornamental gardening. It has been written by a woman who knows at first hand your problems and your aims, and who, from long, practical experience, knows how to help you solve the former and attain the latter. Price, \$2.50; ppd., \$2.65.

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NEW GIANT MAMMOTH

This Useful and Ornamental COLLECTION OF B. W. QUALITY FLOWER SEEDS May Be Included With Any Order Exceeding \$1.00 for Only 35 Cents Additional